[redacted]AS S.
[redacted]AY
[redacted]S' GUIDE.
COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
[redacted]e Tables of all Indian Railways;
[redacted]ts, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland
[redacted]g the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
[redacted], &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,399—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 7 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6365
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9605
18th "	ARABIA	7923		
25th "	PENINSULAR	7914	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10009
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7923		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

W. O. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1905

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,680	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sallier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or abou
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS IN LIRE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 1 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 810; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bellotto	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 235.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wal No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Maangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,118	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†‡ CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	20th Mar. 1905
† HERSILIA	P. Creghetto	5,899	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,139	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Piama. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 60

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers by VENICE transhipment at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¹⁵/₁₆ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

RETURN VISIT
OF
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S
WESTMINSTER
GLEE AND CONCERT
PARTY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 1ST,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 2ND,
AND
SATURDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

ABSOLUTELY FAREWELL VISIT.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 5-30,
when Children will be admitted Re 1.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES
OF
GLEES, MADRIGALS,
CATCHES, PART SONGS,
AND
HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Usual Concession Soldiers in Uniform,
Concert 9-30. Carriages 11-15.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "EHRENFELS," D and E Sheds Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 1st February, 1905.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FURTHER REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON on or about February 20, 1905.

1. The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day. The North and South Modergam, with 21,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkaddi is on a mainland, eight miles by sea south of Silavaturai and all supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as those on former occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 200.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi,

By His Excellency's command,
A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION
OF
THE 23rd INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

FURTHER GRAND REDUCTION OF RATES.

REVISED FINAL
PROGRAMME.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February		
N.B.—[On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas.....	2	"
Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February	4	"
Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February	8	"

CHILDREN—AT HALF RATES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL PURDAH LADIES' DAY—Not on Wednesday, the 25th January as previously notified but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m, as usual.

TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p. m, to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m. The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open till 11 p.m.

The CLOSING CEREMONY—The EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY the 6th February on which day the CLOSING CEREMONY will be performed and the Awards announced and Medals given.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Owing to the great SUCCESS
OF THE
EMPIRE BIOSCOPE
There will be FIVE MORE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 5-30,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AT 5-30, AND
FRIDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.

The Bombay Newspapers say it is the Best Machine yet seen in Bombay.

BETTER THAN THE BIOGRAPH!!

SPLENDID WAR PICTURES.—Fighting in the Snow at Mukden.
THE GREAT MOTOR DERBY.—90 miles per hour.
WHIRLING THE WORLDS.—Must be seen to be appreciated, 1200 feet of photographs. The Most Wonderful Trick and Magical Film ever seen.
THE GREAT AIRSHIP.—Elephants shooting the Chutes. The Derby.

AMUSING PICTURES!
SENSATIONAL PICTURES!!
JUST THE THING FOR CHILDREN!!!

ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8. Unreserved Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4. Children Half Price to 1st and 2nd seats. Soldiers in uniform Half Price to Re. 1 seats.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1905.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, OLD LANCASHIRE BOILERS AND OLD FILES, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1905, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper, at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more Material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st Jan. 1905. General Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE ACTING AGENT Bengal and North Western Railway Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 10th MARCH, 1905, for the SUPPLY OF OILS, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. N. W. R.
Samastipur, 27th January, 1905.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1905, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1904.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix his or their remuneration, for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th February, 1905, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1905, at 2·15 p. m. (immediately after the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting is over), to transact the business notified to Members per separate Circular posted to them.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1905.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Dynamite" "the Tub" and the "Field Service." SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SURDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghoraodeo, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaad Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order and even now it works as it is were quite new. MRS L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arranges to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box" No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Specially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the epochs of the last Census of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-6-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-12 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" issue, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription 12s. 15 per year including postage.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the [illegible].

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail additions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Sent in days from date of issue, 4 annas; to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDs broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

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By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfection cured."

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BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY and Show Cases etc.

Very Rare Opportunity to Jewellers, Merchants and others.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst. at 1 p.m., sharp Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Mongini Brothers, Confectioners the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co., who close their business consisting of valuable gold and silver ornaments, such as bracelets, ornaments sleeve and link buttons, lockets, brooches necklaces, also diamonds, ruby and emerald ornaments, consisting of diamond ruby and diamond bracelets, ruby and emerald earrings and scarf pins, valuable diamond ruby, emerald and pearls rings assorted, also shop furniture consisting of large and small show diamond, wriggling scale, with weights in glass cases, gas hanging lamps, gold and silver watches, tools, a lot of dies, jewel cases etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the ornaments are on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass, frosted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Pearls which was advertised to take place to-day, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant.

SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE, BILLIARD ACCESSORIES, GLASS DOOR CUPBOARDS &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Foundery, at Byculla, on the Tramway line by order of the mortgagee Mr. Mo ss Hajee Joonus Noorani and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Ahmed Cassum Patel and Mahomed Cassum Patel, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. M. K. Bux and Co., Billiardmakers consisting of one incomplete billiard table, billiard-frames, balls, cues, marking board and other accessories for making billiards glass door cupboard writing tables chairs large ship model glass case etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIKH MEMON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagees, Messrs. Manockbanoo Cappoorchand, Umbaidas Sapoobhoy and Nemchand Manekchand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nowrojt Nusserwanjee Toothee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of May, 1898, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Mandvari land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing hereon, situate on the west side of Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and east by the property of Marawalla Cowasjee Jehangir Jasdanwalla, on the south by the Mirza Street and on the west by the said Shaikh Memon Street; and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor and the said messuage tenement the con being assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 217, Ward No. 155 and Mirza Street No. 2-5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dantra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder (opposite the Sarkeet House), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, settees, marble top tables and carved stands, occasional tables, marble top dressing and washstands, glassware and crockery, plate, wardrobes, lamps, iron bedsteads, pictures, large bioscope, &c. the property of F. Babcock, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2·30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Abdul Rahim Abdul Latiff Merchant and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee subsisting between him and Mr. Sheikh Esoo Sheikh Khalifa, the undermentioned pearls which will be put up in such lots as would suit the requirements of purchasers.

21 parcels weighing about 376 chows of fine round pearls, suitable for the London market.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the pearls will be on view for the inspection of intending purchasers three days before sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgar, Tyabjee and Wadia, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the mortgagees thereof and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mahomedally Abdoolhoosain who had purchased the property at an auction sale on the 21st day of December, 1901, and has failed to pay the balance of the purchase money and is liable to forfeit his purchase within the time specified in the conditions of sale.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, dwelling house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate near Chinchpooly, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,050 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 200 and 291 new No. 11923, old survey Nos. 409 and 419 and new survey No. 4-3 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 71, 5, 7146 and 7147 and Street Nos. 53-31 (1) and (3) and bounded on the east by the party ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the Peras Road now called Delisle road, on the north partly by the property of John Miller, partly by the property of Nagoo Timbuck, partly by the property of Tarabai Ginkwardun, partly by the property of Rukmabai wife of Moroba Ramjee, partly by the property of Kusoo Kunoo, and partly by the property of Khoja Mahomed and on the south by the property of Tejpal Khetsee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Attorneys to the Mortgagee, at their office in Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st February 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases whitmans,
2 cases coloured prints,
5 Bags Shipbiscuits. A few dozens of pints beer and stout.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Nowroojee Bomanjee Bhaiji—112 Casks Lenganfield cement, Red Star Brand.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1905.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and also for periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong K

BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)
A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

"CORVIN."
NATURAL PURGATIVE MINERAL-WATER OF KOOS.

One of the best and most popular PURGATIVE WATERS OF HUNGARY AWARDED ALREADY PRIZES AT SIX EXHIBITIONS, is proved by many of the most eminent physicians to be an excellent remedy.

The invaluable good qualities of the purgative Mineral-Water "CORVIN" are :
No disagreeable after-taste!
No vomiting!
No drastic but a mild and sure effect!
All those who have once tried it, prefer it to all other purgative Mineral-Waters.
For adults ½—1 glass is sufficient.
12 Annas per bottle.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 1, 1905.

1 The Corps will hold the camp of instructions at Sant Cruz from Friday the 3rd instant. Members are requested to get out their beddings &c., on that date. Dinner will be provided in camp on Friday for all those who attend.

Members travelling to camp Santa Cruz on Friday will pay their own fares which will be refunded to them in Camp.

2. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 4th instant at 4 30 p. m. (Bombay Time)

Dress.—Drill Order, Bandoliers and putties to be worn.

A suitable train leaves Colaba at 2-50 p.m. (Bombay Time) and Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations or on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded

Dinner will be provided in Camp at 7-30 p. m. for members of "A" "C" "D" "E" and "F" Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets must attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-4. p. m. (Bombay Time).

Members of Adult Companies can return by trains at 7-12 p. m. or 10 20 p. m. but if they intend to remain in Camp must bring their bedding.

3 The Annual Inspection will take place at 4 p.m on Saturday the 11th instant, and all members must arrange to be present at that time.

No member can be absent from the inspection unless special leave has been obtained.

4 Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6 30 a. m on Wednesday the 8th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress.—Drill Order Khaki.

5 Trains—The railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 10-10 a. m (Railway Time) and by the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 p.m (Railway Time) daily.

Volunteers must travel by these trains only, so as to prevent inconvenience to the ordinary passenger traffic special accommodation will be found in "front' of the Down Train and in "rear" of the Up Train.

6. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Ranke at Santa Cruz will be available for classified firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their sections out to the Range so that their sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

7. "A" and "C" Companies will parade to-day (Wednesday,) the 1st instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

8. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday,) the 1st instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

9. "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p.m., to-day (Wednesday,) the 1st instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 1. 1905.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Company—
Thursday (to-morrow) at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company—
Thursday, (to-morrow) at 8-30 p.m.—Parade at Princes Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday next the 4th inst and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Khaki putties not to be worn.

By Order
STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A

At a recent performance in a Russian theatre seated in the boxes was a Russian Grand Duke. At his side was a lady friend, who drew the attention of all present by the magnificence of her jewels. Suddenly, during a pause in the piece, a man in the stalls stood up, and, pointing to the Grand Duke in the box, called out: "Arrest the thief who has stolen the money that has been collected for our sick and wounded, and has covered that person with jewels out of the proceeds of his dishonesty." At this (says "Vanity Fair") there was a terrible uproar. The police were fetched, but could do little to restore order, and the Grand Duke and his friend had to leave the house.

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

DISEASED KIDNEYS CAUSE BACKACHE, URINARY DISORDERS, GRAVEL, DIZZINESS, PUFFY FLESH, NERVOUSNESS, AND IRREGULAR HEART'S ACTION.

KIDNEY DISEASE does not usually come on with a SHARP pain. If it did it would not be so dangerous, because the patient would at once seek treatment and relief.

On the contrary, most often it comes on quietly—may have been working in the system for years before the patient suspected the real cause of his trouble.

There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally tired feeling, weak heart, dropsy, etc.

He did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease and so he doctored the symptoms, and not the kidneys.

Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel, or retention of the urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all diseases, except consumption. Doan's Pills are a great aid and stimulant to the kidneys. They strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood. Help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

This medicine has been in use by the Quakers for 72 years, and is to-day made of the same roots and herbs as it was 72 years ago. It cannot be improved by adding to, or taking away a single thing. Its effects are only on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels. This is the reason for its great success: it does one thing only, but it does that one thing well.

We will gladly send a free sample box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any reader of this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England, and say where you saw this offer. All Chemists sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H. McDearmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain L. N. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W. J. N. Guy, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon, 9th January with a cargo of 75,000 tons kerosine oil.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 3305 tons, Captain G. Struding, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo and two passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istria 735 tons, Captain D Dabovich, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Trieste, 6th January with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Fyacinth.....Capt the Hon'ble.....H-R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr.....M R Hill.....Royal Navy
R I M S Harding.....Comdr....Baugh.....R I Marine
R I M S Clive.....Comdr Beauchamp.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lawing.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie..Comdr W G Hewett.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet.....Comdr.....Stocken.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap'.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Jelunga	3361	Windebank	Calcutta		M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (tbque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackol			W & A Graham & Co
Andania	2157	Farquhar			M M & Co
Kaisara	505	Champi			M M & Co
Vermouth	2721	Wm C Haynes			R N R Captain
Dumra	762	Williams			M & Co
Arcadia	3514	Cubitt			Adm P & O Co
Sirsa	1175	Lobo			M M & Co
Lingan	943	Rickford			M M & Co
Ranee	3894	Corr n			T M & Co
Kapurthala	770	Watson			M M & Co
Heighington	182	Tait			
Bezwada	270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Beme	1899	Guy			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Clan Macarthur...2565 Gray.. Aden.....4-2 E Tajibhoy & Co
S De of Airlie.....Cumming.....Havre.....8-2 K N & Co
C&R Malta.....3899 Peters.....China.....3-2 P & O Co
D&E Ebrenfels...2366.....trufing.....Kochi.....2 Glade & Co
F Clan Macdonald...3,412.....Hay wood.....27-2 F M & Co
G Kapurthala...720...Watson.....P Gulf.....27-1 M M & Co
H Asuto.....2145 Brodie.....Ko e.....3-2 1 Morrison & Co
K Clan Macleod..3913 Cowie.....Antwerp.....2-2 F Muir & Co
M Nobia.....3844 Tillard.....Shanghai.....22-2 P & O Co
N James Brand..255 Pounce.....29-1 W & A G & Co
O Benlomond....1760 Clark.....Clan Co.....3 2 T M & Co
P Beethoven...2412 Hooker.....Dunkirk.....4-2 J M & Co
Q Khedive.....1074 Trewella.....Shipping 2-2 K Nixon & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi.....517 Hoseln.....N F.....Shpd & Co
Sabarmati.....547 Ander son.....Karachi.....31-1 Shpd & Co
Kaveri.....552 Fakeera.....B'nagar..31-1 Shpd & Co

P. DOCK M. D. D.

Umballa.....3423.....Rugill.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent
1	Britannia	1579	Garrick	L'pool	9-2	W & A G & Co
3	Persiverauza	2214	Pietro	Portsaid	4-2	Halli Bros
4	Tromso	2327	Hensman	Amsterdam	4-2	
5	Dumbarton	2249	Ketie	Rotterdam	2-2	T M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mocca	Trieste	1-2	A L L N Co
8	Istria	1735	Dabovich	Trieste	4-2	A L S N Co
9	Kutoe Tristie	1286	Bakr	Rangoon		3-2 K N & Co
11	Maroa	4451	K Iwas	Antwerp	4-2	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Loudon	London	4-2	P & O Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Roker	2462	Wilson	Dunkirk	3-2	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Istria s	Dabovich	Trieste Jan 6
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon Jan 9
	Springwell s	Chisholm	Put back
31	Bezwada s	Archdeacon	Rangoon Jan 20

DEPARTURE.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Arrochar s	Pugh	Rangoon
	Kola s	McDiarmid	Karachi

The steamer Ehrenfels Struding for Hamburg via Karachi obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Heighington for Jedah began to load yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra left Suez on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oriental arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived in London on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left Suez on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacouehem from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste left Trieste on the 8th ultimo and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer China from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 30th ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Duca Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 20th ultimo and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning the 5th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino Home ward Bound arrived at Naples this morning on the 31st ultimo.

It would seem that there is at last some chance of the unification of postal and revenue stamps in India. In the annual report of the Calcutta Trades Association it is stated that the question had been reconsidered by the Director-General of the Post Office who had come to the conclusion that the arguments in favour of the introduction of the unified stamp ought to prevail. Sir Arthur Fanshawe had accordingly decided to submit the whole case to Government with his recommendation that the adoption of the stamp should be sanctioned. The Committee of the Association, in reply to the reference have pronounced in favor of both half-anna and one-anna stamps being used for postal and revenue purposes but have pronounced against the extension of the principle to the quarter-anna stamp. If this reform be carried out, the present special receipt stamp will disappear.

THE Viceroy's enthusiasm in regard to the Victoria Memorial is (writes a Calcutta correspondent to the "Westminster") extraordinarily keen. Throughout his visit to England he was in constant correspondence with confidential subordinates and since his resumption of office the work of gathering in objects for this historical collection has been pressed forward, with, if possible additional energy. Lord Curzon recognises—what, indeed, is abundantly evident—that the public in India especially the European public, is indifferent or antagonistic to the spending of sixty or seventy lakhs of rupees on the "Taj of the twentieth century," but this has no effect upon his Excellency's ardour. He has given the impression that he has got hold of a great idea, that the building of pure white marble will be one of the finest in the world, and the collection to be housed therein a priceless epitome of Indian history.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 30.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£33 11-16	=	+ 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£93 1-2	=	unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	=	— 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	23 1-16	=	— 1-16
6 months hence	27 11-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	61	=	— 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·48 1-8	=	+ 1-3
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
4 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade	2 7-8 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	do

LITERARY—

Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	=	unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 1-2 D.-J., value flat

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-2 1-2 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,630,000

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 J.-F. buyers quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 7-8 M.-A. done steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 9-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Langdale, Ellenia, Griqua and Hostilius.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 3·77 plus 2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000 Imports 43,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·63 +9	3·69 +8	3·74 +8
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·78 +8	3 81 +8	3·84 +8
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·88 +8	3·88 +8	3·90 +8

Receipts at U S Ports	33,000
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	17,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·10 +10
Futures, month of March	6·81 + 1
Do. do. July	6·87 unchanged

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	6 13-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of April	6·73 unchanged
Do. do. July	6·83 do
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 30th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	14,958 bales.
Wheat	21,433 owts.
Linseed	4,365 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,176 "
Gingelly seed	11,233 "
Poppyseed	64 "
Groundnuts	1,625 "
Castorseed	3,312 "
Rice	16,101 "
Myrabolams	1,855 "
Cotton seed	13,255 "
Mowraseed	41 "
Gram	4,915 "
Jowar	6,696 "
Maize	329 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 38,400 ex s s Arcadia	from London
do	Rs. 9,48,755 ex s s Malta	from Australia
Gold coin	Rs. 1,50,400 ex s s Malta	from Australia
do	Rs. 10,00,000 ex s s Istria	from Port Said
Silver Bullion	Rs. 74,560 ex s s Arcadia	from London

BOMBAY, JAN. 31.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hong Kong 30 Days' Sight	188 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	200
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-2
1st Settlement 1st February	98-2
2nd do 1st March	98-2
Money Market.—Tone steady.	

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Gazerat, Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	5	10	11
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	28	1-2	
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	Rs.	40	
15 per cent Mixed	"	39	1-2 to 40
25 per cent. "	"	38	1-2 to 39
50 per cent. "	"	37	to 37 1-2
Black Kutnee "	"	35	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	14,000

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.	Mch-Apl.
3·63 —5	3·61 —5	3·69 —5
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·73 —5	3·76 —5	3·79 —5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·84 —5	3·83 —5	3·85 —5

COTTON.—The market was firm in the morning on some enquiry from the local mills, but later in the day prices eased off and at the close the tone is quieter. We hear of little actual business passing at Colaba.

January Bengals have declined about Rs. 3 to 4 per candy.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	153	145	Feb-March
Oomrawatee (decepta) (M.-G.)	162	156	do
Khandeish do.		154	149 do
Jalgaon do		156	150 do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	163	157	do
Karanja do, do do.			
Akola do, do. do.			
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	171	165	do
Dnamanganm Poolganm (M-G	164	158	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	166	160	do
Broach (M.-G.)	187	182	Feb.
Do. do	190	187	March
Dharwar (S.-G)	177	177	25 May
Western	167	167	do do
Bengal (M.-G.)	161	151	Ready
Do. do.	156	146	Feb-Mar.
S-Punjab	160	150	Ready
Do.	155	145	Feb-March

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownagars	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1-4
2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

JOHN HADDON AND Co's GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Amnatto Seed.—The market is unchanged. Landed and shortly to arrive for the next sales 14 bags will be catalogued. The present price of 6 1-2d to 7d will no doubt be well maintained. The present high rates is undoubtedly causing consumers to limit their requirements to actual forced demand.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet. A few cases have been sold since our last at £3 for good yellow mixed colours. We quote to-day fair to good at £5 15 to £6 per cwt.

Chinchona Bark—The opening sales of the year contained 347 bales of East Indian, 100 bales of Java, 53 bales of African, and 522 bales of Bolivian yellow. There was a fair demand for the East Indian Bark, which found buyers at about last London sales' rates, the average unit of 1 3-8d showing no notable change. Of the East Indian offered, 159 bales sold. Officinalis natural stem chips and shavings mostly country damaged from 1 1-2d to 2 1-2d, fair country-damged root at 3 3-4 and fair thin quill at 6 3-4d per lb.

Copra.—The market is very quiet. Malabar sellers are irregular in their quotations, asking £19-5 up to £20 per ton. These high rates are not tempting to crushers, particularly in face of Java sellers doing business in Sundried at £17-5—and while this goes on it is but useless to cable such high rates from the Coast. During the past few months very little business has been done and this kind of thing will continue until a more reasonable basis is reached.

Ginger.—Continues dull of sale, and of the fair quantities of Cochin and Calicut brought forward only a small portion sold at easier rates. Of 780 bags, 295 baskets and 29 bales, 61 cases offered, only 122 bags sold. Brown Calicut darkish rough worms small to bold at 45 to 45-6d, good bright bold bought in. Small to medium washed rough Cochin taken out at 18 to 20, small bold native cut at 32 to 37, and cuttings 20.

Kapoc.—A moderate business has been done, fair to good quality we quote to-day at 3½ to 5 1-2d. per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is steady. On the spot good oil is worth 8d. to 8 1-4d. per ounce.

Pepper.—At Auctions the demand was slow and prices were lower. 77 bags of Singapore offered, and 11 sold, including damages at 5 5-8d. to 5 3-4d, 209 bags of Tellicherry were taken out at 5 5-8d. to 5 7-8d., 100 bags of Alleppy offered and sold fair at 5 3-8d. Privately business has been done in Tellicherry at 5¾ to 5 3-8 per cwt c.i.f.

Shells (M. O. P.)—In the first sales of the year held during the week, there were 74 packages of Bombay offered, which met with a steady market and sold as follows :—Do to bold £4-2-6 to £5, small and very small £1-15 to £2-8 pickings 13 to £2-15 pieces £1-12 to £2-17-6 per cwt.

Tortoise shell.—The opening sales of the New Year contained under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar, 2,233 lbs. There was a good demand and 2,140 lbs sold. Selected heavy reddish 38, small to bold forts 24 to 25, pickings slightly defective 17-6 18 ordinary to fair 8 to 14-6 pickings rough scabby and defective 4 6 to 6 6, hoof 5 to 10 yellowbell 10 to 15 per lb.

Tea.—Catalogued under Indian, 38 706 packages were offered, of these 1,500 were from S. India. There was a dragging market, for the supply of low type teas, which at the moment appearing to be more than is a falling desired for present requirements. On the other hand, there is a keen demand for mediums and fine teas, consequently the offerings of such have met with good competion and full to dearer rate for fine lots.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7 to-day at 5-15 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 3-30 p. m. sharp today :—Sister Anna Gems, Sister Domenica Bossi, Lt. D. Capitaneaun, Dr. Felix Exner, Mr. E. G. Harvey, Lieut. Col. R Leigh, Mr. E. Monfrin, Mr. A C Nownhs, Mr. J. R. Nownhs, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Nownhs, Mr. W. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ruttonsbah Nowroji Engineer, Dr. H. Schoenbrun, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Triandas and Mr. D. N. Vellessariadis.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	17	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	17	41
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	3	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagrapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagrapada	15	11	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	20
Total	63	60	180
Total plague deaths to date	279	236	231,396
Same date last year	53	46	120

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
28	11

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,337 as against 1139 during the previous week. Of the total number 408 died of plague, which showed an increase of 197 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 917, which included 384 deaths from plague.

THERE is a marked improvement in the returns of tin-mining in Southern Burma, although the industry is still of but small dimensions. Tin and riches, however, are closely associated terms, and it is an article of popular belief that to have the one, the possession of the other is essential. The high price of tin is distinctly favourable to vigorous prospecting, and exploitation of deposits when found, and there is further encouragement in the fact that the lodes of Southern Burma are a natural continuation of those in the Malay Peninsula from which more than half the world's supply of tin is obtained.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LAWSON—WATSON—January 24, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, by the Vicar the Rev Canon Pennyfather, Ernest Fenton Lawson, eldest son of Fenton Bowman Lawson, of St Alban's, King Road, Brighton, to Anne Frances, younger daughter of Richard Watson, of Simla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAXWELL—LEPROY—January 14, at Muzaffarpur, the wife of Harold Maxwell-Lefroy, Entomologist to the Government of India, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

IRVING—January 21, at Karnal, Gertrude Edith, the dearly loved wife of Miles Irving, I C S.

WALKER—January 24, at Bellary, Enteric Fever, Lieutenant C C G Walker, 27th Lt Cavalry.

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RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 9-10m., 10-24s. Low water, 3-43m., 3-11s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
The Westminster Glee Singers, Town Hall.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 2 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 9 p.m.
The Empire Bioscope, Novelty Theatre, 5 30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, attended by sixty followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday night from Bhownaggar and has taken up his residence in the Sitaram Building.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nira will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on the 4th instant. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., the Bombay Agents of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of India rubber goods, of Pendleton, Manchester, an extremely useful blotting-pad combined with diary and memoranda blocks.

AN EVENING PARTY.—On Monday evening a party was given in honour of Mr. Shaikh Kutbuddin Ismail Kulay Mistry, of Messrs. Luke Thomas and Co. of Aden, at the residence of Mr. Rassool Bhai Essoof Bassar at Nizampoora Street. Speeches were made, and the guest expressed his thanks for the hanour paid to him.

STEALING SOVEREIGNS FROM THE MINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Power charged Gopal Mahadev, a Hindu lad of about sixteen years, with having stolen on Friday last two sovereigns from the Mint. It was deposed by Mr. James Brown, a warder in the Mint, that the accused was working as a bag-holder in the Mint. The accused pleaded guilty and was ordered to receive ten stripes.

REPORTED THEFT.—Tricumral Narayen, a Hindu residing at Hanuman lane, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 7,502 in currency notes and cash from a safe in his room. The complainant's brother arrested this morning a dismissed servant of the complainant with all the property in his possession. The servant dropped Rs. 3,042 and managed to run away with the rest of the property. He is a native of Kathiawar and measures are being taken for his arrest.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—It has turned very cold this side again, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. The thermometer marked 45 degrees in the varandah on Sunday. The Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur sailed for Bombay last night in a steamer. He was given a very cordial and hearty send-off, the state officials and the durbar being present. There was a display of fireworks which lasted for one hour, while the road along the bunder was lighted with torches, kanir and carbon lights. The Customs office was illuminated brilliantly for the occasion.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Dhurma Poonja, a Hindu labourer, aged sixteen, was going down an iron ladder on board the steam-ship Okara on Monday night, when he accidentally lost his hold of the ladder and fell into the hold from a height of about fifteen feet, sustaining injuries to his arms and legs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Oomer, a Mahomedan lad, aged thirteen, while attempting to catch a fowl from the window on the second storey of his house at Islampoora, accidentally slipped and fell to the ground below from a distance of about twenty-two feet. The lad received serious injuries, which rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for tre

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THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES are offered for sale :—

		Rs.	As.
Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
Do.	Oak	9	0
Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeois	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion } Bible 24 mo. }	36	0

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(In ½ and 1 lb. tins.)
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ORANGE MARMALADE
Seville Orange Marmalade, (1 lb. tins.)
HONEY
Narbonne Honey, (1 lb. jars.)
TART FRUITS
(In bottles.)
Khubarb, Gooseberries, Apples, Plums, Red Greengages, Cranberries Blackberries, Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants.
FRUITS (DRIED)
(In 2 lb. tins.)
Pudding Raisins, Zante Currants.
PEEL (CANDIED)
Mixed, 1 lb. bottles.
CHOCOLATE AND MILK
AND
COCOA AND MILK
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Chocolate and Milk. Cocoa and Milks
COCOATINA
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, ¼ oz. tins.
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NOTICE.

OWING to unforeseen circumstances the ANNUAL BALL of the BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB, which was to take place at the TOWN HALL, on Friday, the 3rd of February, 1905, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY the 14th February, 1905.

GEO. R. MAYERS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, B. P. C. Club.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES, will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1905, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates ENTITLED to DEGREES and DESIROUS of being admitted MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1905.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th January, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, POSTPONED from the 26th January, will take place on FRIDAY, 3rd February. Invitations issued for the 26th January hold good for the 3rd February.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point,
10th January, 1905.

DEXTER H. DAVISON, D.D.S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
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CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK, A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905.

THE NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

THE part the Russian and Japanese navies have played in the war is just now being discussed in books and magazines in anticipation of the second phase of naval warfare, which will commence as soon as the Baltic squadron enters the Far Eastern waters. There is reason to believe that long before the second and supplementary squadrons have an opportunity of making a dash for Vladivostock or attempt the molestation of Port Arthur they will be engaged and that they will be sunk or captured one by one. If Russian officers have recovered from the defects which have already been revealed—of incapable officers and untrained and undisciplined men—Japan may not prove victorious except at great expense. The lessons of the first phase have not been lost on the Japanese. They have repaired damages, overhauled both hulls and machinery, and their fighting ships are practically in as good a condition as they were when they fired the first shot a year ago. The Russians will arrive on the scene of activities all the worse for their unnecessarily prolonged voyage, and under the further disadvantage of having no base whereon to draw for supplies either of ammunition, victuals or coal. As has been demonstrated in the early days of hostilities, success depends on three things—being ready first, the possession of a trained personnel and a good material. Russia lost all chance of command of the sea owing to the fact that she was not ready. Her fleet at Port Arthur had been warned of the imminence of hostilities, but disregarded that warning. The ships failed to protect themselves by getting out nets, constructing booms or keeping their crews at quarters. When the Japanese attacked at midnight on February 8 they might have made more of their opportunities. For some reason or other best known to themselves they did not. But the effect of that night's work was that Russia, for a whole year at all events, entirely lost command of the sea, and Japan was able to land her troops more quickly and in greater strength than ever she anticipated.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, pointing the lessons of the naval warfare to date, indicates as the first the advantage of a prompt offensive. As the second, he counts the value of a perfect co-ordination of political and naval action, and the third, the importance of the Napoleonic principles of concentration of force. Japan was prepared, Russia was not, though she had forced Japan into war by a long series of vexatious methods. During this time her navy underwent a special battle-training—constant firing at long range with heavy guns under war conditions, torpedo works at night in bad weather, using lion torpedoes, manœuvring at night without lights, night-firing and the rehearsal of operations that were actually to form part of the war when it began. In anticipation of events which she purposely brought about, Russia could have placed in the Far East a fleet equal to that of Japan, for there was nothing to prevent her sending to Port Arthur or Vladivostock ships of the Baltic fleet which are now so reluctant to try conclusions with the enemy. The tactical lessons of the war are equally important with the strategical. The inefficiency of the torpedo is regarded as the first. Except in the cases of the initial attack on Port Arthur and the assault on the Sevastopol, it did little service, and in the former instance failed to put any Russian ship permanently out of action. Again, the torpedo frequently failed to hit ships which were not in motion. It is shown that in the first and most successful attack on Port Arthur the Japanese destroyers slowed down to five or six knots and closed to within a short distance of the enemy, but of twenty-three torpedoes only three made hits. The failure is not attributed to any want of pluck or experience on the part of the Japanese torpedo crews, but held to prove the inefficacy of the torpedo at present in use, and to accentuate the necessity for early and very extensive improvement before they can become the effective weapon which naval authorities have hitherto regarded them.

Another fact demonstrated is that as the ships will fight at extreme range, the six-inch guns with which most battleships and cruisers are armed have had to give way to eights, tens or twelves. The value of the modern large-size battleships and armoured cruisers has been manifested by the efficacy of high-angle fire. The need for improvement in the destructive properties of shells and the necessity of perfect telescopic sights have been brought home. Russian ships fell short in the matter of sights, while the Japanese were quite up to date. In every possible manner the Japanese had the advantage, and we believe they still have it, though it is probable that the best ships of the Baltic fleet will be able, if properly handled, to make a better show of resistance if not of attack, than their predecessors of the Port Arthur squadron. There is the authority of a Russian naval officer for saying that none of the battleships either at Port Arthur or at Vladivostock ever had the opportunity of attempting gun practice with their primary armaments. On paper the Russians were stronger than their enemy, and so they are to-day, but there is reason to doubt that the former possess the equipment which they are supposed to possess, or if, when the time comes, they will be able to handle that much they do. They have also made another mistake. By lagging behind they have played into the hands of Japan by giving her time to raise and overhaul the damaged ships at Port Arthur and to throw up their defences such as will render Russia unable to re-take the port at whatever cost she may be willing to incur. It is satisfactory to know that the lessons of Japanese experience of the past year are not being lost on the British Admiralty, and that there is reason to believe that the defects of our own naval service are being remedied with the utmost possible despatch. Attention is being directed to the improvement of armament, obsolete ships are being thrown out of the service, while everyone at present at sea is in a state of preparedness for all possible emergencies.

"PALM OIL."

A RECENT cynical remark by Mr. Justice Grantham has again drawn attention to the extent to which the custom of "secret commissions" prevails in trade and commerce. Discoursing on the difference between a tip and a bribe, Mr. Justice Grantham observed that a little "palm oil" had often been found to make the wheels of business run smoothly. That is, unfortunately, too true and to an extent that makes the path of the honest business-man exceedingly difficult. The remark of Mr. Justice Grantham has prompted an English manufacturer to make some attempt to show how the evil of illegal tipping or the system of secret commissions has eaten into almost every profession and trade in England. Almost nothing can now be done, he says, until the path has been strewn with bribes, or until the unwilling bribers have submitted to blackmail. He instances cases of managers of concerns who refuse to buy particular goods unless the makers pay them to do so, and of buyers who, on the othe hand, rob their own firms of discounts. In big contracts and large institutions the system of bribery and blackmail is rampant. In contracts the tender, says the manufacturer, has always to make an allowance for the man who has to pass the work as satisfactory. "If that 'palm oil' is refused, the contractor might easily be ruined by the endless delays and troubles caused him. If the keenness of competition does not permit of an allowance in the tender, then the difference is made up in bad work, which is readily passed by the man who is paid to pass it. The public has to suffer at every turn. The honest trader is handicapped. Prices are kept up, and value down, in order to meet the demands of these extra 'middlemen'." This is not a description of the way business is conducted in India, but of commercial methods and morality in England. What the business-man who only knows of commercial bribery in England would say of the liberal applications of "palm oil," too often necessary to complete a transaction in this country, we can only imagine. In England, we are assured, the system has become so onerous that seventy-five per cent. of the traders would be glad to be rid of it. Even the dishonest ones, who must be the other twenty-five per cent., can no longer afford the drain. What, apparently, is wanted is that secret commissions shall be declared illegal. The London Chamber of Commerce framed a Bill some years ago, but it has never yet come before the House of Commons. The cynicism of Sir William Grantham, however, seems to have roused the commercial community more effectively than did the denunciation of secret commissions by the late Chief Justice, Lord Russell, and one result promises to be a serious attempt to make progress with the Bill. In India legislation on the question would probably be regarded as an outrage on the liberty of the subject.

OFFICERING THE GUARDS.

THE lack of officers for the Guards' Brigade is attracting considerable attention in military circles in England and there can be no doubt it is becoming a pressing difficulty. It is well-known that the cost of living in the Guards is so great that the attempt to transfer officers from line regiments to the Guards has not been successful. Apart from the difficulty of getting line officers to exchange into the Guards on the ground of expense, the authorities have not been helped in the matter by the tradition of the Guards never to welcome very heartily officers who exchange from the line, and this, though apparently a trivial reason, really has all the urgency which commonly belongs to the great class of social prejudices. Both in South Africa and in all the manœuvres since the war it has been remarked that the Guards have had the best trained men in the army, and that nowhere else was there such excellent "rapport" between officers and men—an understanding which is vital to a small army trained under our own peculiar conditions. But this very result contains in a way its own explanation of the fact that the class which used to fill the Guards with officers does not now send so large a part of its youth, for the good results have been obtained only by hard work. The senior officers of the Guards, to their infinite credit, have conveyed into the Guards the same conception of the obligations of public service as has always animated the most reputable families of the territorial class. To a great extent, of course, the families are the same. This very virtue, however, has what must inevitably be considered its defect by some of the younger and less responsible men. Some frankly will not go to the trouble of sticking as close to their work as they would be required to do, and others of the class which provides Guards' officers really have a colourable excuse, because so many of them have to claim a comparatively large part of their time for the management of private affairs. In these circumstances it will be a loss to the army—one which it cannot afford in its present condition—if a solution of the difficulty is not found.

TIDAL CURRENTS IN THE NORTH SEAS.

IT is interesting to note that the recent "tidal wave" which made its appearance off the East Coast of England is probably to be explained by the conjunction of high westerly winds with the occurrence of a new moon the result being a spring tide of exceptional attitude. At new moon the sun and moon are both in a direct line with the earth, and their resultant attraction causes spring tides. Tidal phenomena depend on a multitude of local considerations, any one of which may produce some variation from the normal fluctuation to which the name tidal wave is loosely applied—from the 'bore" in the Bristol Channel, which is generated by the concentration of tidal energy on a narrowing front, to the "race" off the Shetlands, where the ground-swell waves of the ocean encounter the local current. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the British Isles, the East Coast gets the benefit of two tidal movements due to the diversion of the tidal impulse from the West into two movements, one advancing through the Pentland Firth and the other through the Straits of Dover. The tide is higher on the East Coast owing to the retardation of the advance by the shallows of the North Sea and a consequent "sprint" of the crest to overtake the trough. Mr. Mackinder, whose synthetic imagination has shown us how geography shapes our ends, has pointed out that the completion of our British insularity is due to the sculptural operation of the tidal currents in the North Seas. We doubt, however, if the almost submerged inhabitants of the East will take comfort that the fluctuation from which they suffer is incidental to our national greatness.

THE sudden death of Mr. Thomas Staines, an old planter of the Nilgiris, is reported. The deceased went out riding on Monday morning, dropped off his horse and expired before medical aid came. He was a philanthropist and one who did much for the Anglo-Indian community, schools and the Church.

PORT ARTHUR is named after an English Naval Lieutenant, who was sent in 1859 to the China seas where he was given command of the gunboat Algerine. The ship was part of an expedition intended to prepare for the disembarkation of the French and English troops in 1860. When the flagship, the "Actæon," was later dismantled in a storm, Lieutenant Arthur, towed her to this then quite unknown port, which received the name of Port Arthur, Lieutenant Arthur had a brilliant career and ended his days as Vice-Admiral.

How these Christians love one another! They appear to have been enjoying quite a merry Christmas at Bethlehem. "Reuter" telegraphed from Jerusalem on Jan. 8:—A dispute resulting in bloodshed arose at Bethlehem yesterday, between the Latin and Greek clergy, while the latter were celebrating the Christmas (Greek date) midnight mass, at which the Greek Patriarch was officiating. The Latins were apparently the aggressors. As the Greeks were coming out by the northern entrance to the Grotto of the Nativity, the Franciscans barred the way and a collision ensued. A Franciscan was seriously injured and the Patriarch's janissary was slightly hurt. The affair threatened to become [illegible] the Governor was summoned. The dispute appears to have arisen from jealousy on the part of the Latins owing to the fact that, notwithstanding their exclusive ownership of the eastern entrance to the Grotto, the Greeks are allowed to pass through the northern entrance. Thus in the old, old way, they proved their doctrine orthodox, by apostolic blows and knocks.

A MANDALAY correspondent writes:—Some pious Buddhists of Mandalay are now busily engaged in erecting a statue of Buddha, in the preaching attitude, on the top of Mandalay Hill. Carvers are already at work, and occasionally the towns people take up to them viands and cooling drinks by way of lightening their labours. The cost of the timber alone, which is being supplied by a Burmese trader, is set down at Rs. 400. The image will stand, when finished, 30ft. high. The covered enclosure in which the image will stand is to be of elaborate finish, and from the foot of the hill to the summit, where the image is to be located, steps are to be made, and the whole stairway will be covered so as to protect pilgrims going to the shrine from sun and rain, as in the case of the covered path leading to the Shwe Dagon and other pagodas. The cost of the whole work will reach at least a lakh of rupees.

THE babus of Bengal, not perhaps endowed with a particularly remarkable military history of their own are very anxious nowadays to appropriate to themselves the glories of India's past heroes, says the "Pioneer." It is not enough that once a year the peaceful inhabitants of Calcutta should give themselves up to celebrating the deeds of the mighty Sivaji who did so much for the comfort of their forefathers in days of old; the "Bengalee" has now lit on the interesting discovery that Guru Govind, the greatest of the Sikh Gurus, was a "Bengalee." He was born in Patna and the house is still preserved and is a place of pilgrimage to the Sikh nation, and we trust it will ere long be a place of pilgrimage to us. For India's great men are worthy of the homage and reverence of all Indians, no matter where their place or sphere of work lay. Let us enthrone Guru Govind among our national heroes and accord to him the homage of our hearts by celebrating in Bengal the anniversary of his birth." Unfortunately Guru Govind was born on the 13th January, and the discovery of his Bengali origin was only made on the 24th of this month. While, however it is "too late to do anything this year," the "Bengalee" exhorts its countrymen not to forget in the future the duty they owe to the "great founder of the Sikh Empire." No doubt the Sikhs in their turn will readily acknowledge the immense debt of gratitude they owe to—Bengal.

FOR some curious reason Los Angeles, California, is the butt of the journalistic world. If anything more than usually curious happens in the United States the local colour which is given to the event is generally that of Los Angeles. Not unnaturally this gives rise to some little feeling, as shown by the following letter, which has been received by a correspondent. The writer does not hail from Los Angeles, but from somewhere in the district:—"I have no brief for the city, but it is unpleasant for the inhabitants to recognise that every joke which appears about it in the American press is taken seriously in England. It is untrue, for example, as one of the English papers said, that the turkeys of Los Angeles marched out of the city two days before Thanksgiving. They are no different in intelligence from turkeys elsewhere, and the story is a pure invention. Nothing funny has happened in the city for two months, except an unfortunate mistake when the minister of the Zion Chapel was lecturing on Dickens and the lantern-slides were all about H. M. Stanley, the explorer, and the error was not discovered until the next week. But if that story reaches the English press no doubt it will be used, innocent as it is, against the unfortunate city." Los Angeles is not alone in such an incident. When H. M. Stanley was lecturing in Liverpool he was engaged for one of the halls in St. George's Hall, while George Grossmith was in the other. A local gentleman got into the latter show thinking that it was the former, and on coming out remarked to his companion, "Curious he never mentioned Livingstone, isn't it?" "Oh," replied the second, "he's one of those funny men who have no time for facts."

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

A COUNTRY HOP.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

You will wonder why I have told you nothing of the King among the pheasants and wild duck at Chatsworth. Well, in the first place, I have struck the Devonshires off my visiting list and in the second, which is less important, H. M. desired that his stay there should be treated as much more of a private occasion than that a year ago. Didn't want a lot of people coming in with air-guns and things to spoil sport. I thought it kinder to comply, but H. M. tells me eight guns were out and that the Duke himself made little use of the cartridges, knocking over a few grass with stones and billets of wood, then contenting himself with the host's duty of seeing that the bundobust went off all right and that tiffin was properly served. His Grace grilled a ham steak and boiled the tea with his own hands, as I was unable to lend him the services of the only chef in the world who can really please His Majesty. The King went back to London on Monday and the Queen to Sandringham. Still there is no one in town yet except a lot of lawyers and other small fry who do not count, except in that wretched building known as the Law Courts. And we are better without them: they are so didactic and argumentative. Everybody who is anybody remains in the country until shootin' and huntin' are over and those dreadful infections, the so-called hunt and county balls, have been got through.

Owing to my frequent absences at Court and on delicate missions for your King-Emperor and other crowned heads there had not been a county ball in my gaum for at least five and sixty years. Reading and Pittsburg and Warsaw—all in the same hunting county have given little affairs, but county families had grown tired of these and begged me bring back the departed glory to within six miles of Oxford. Somewhat reluctantly, I confess. I consented and placed my little place—my Sabine farm—at their disposal. Need I say the assembly was select? Those who could not raise a half-a crown were kept out, but my steward did a little stroke of business on his own account by opening the barn and letting in his personal friends, the tenants and villagers, for the modest sum of thruppence per caput. You will understand that I was a little anxious and indeed I had need for those in my wainscotted and parquet floored ball-room—added to the house by a tenth century ancestor—a room in which Charles II, James II, George III, Alfred the Great, William Rufus and Brian Boroo had hobnobbed on many a festive evening, a girl in her ball-dress was posing on a Venetian epergne of priceless value. Fortunately she was in her ball-dress. It would have been more remarkable if she had not, but I must be a truthful recorder of facts, for I am not a novelist. Neither am I a bishop. I found my way to the light refreshments, where James II, who was revisiting the place in the flesh, found more of his co-religionists among the gay throng than in any other gathering of equal size in England. James was very little given to dancing or frivolity. No more am I and we agreed as to the unwisdom of beginning or ending a ball on a fast day. The consequence was we started this on Monday evening, and Tuesday being a first day, we danced through until late on Wednesday morning, and so saved our consciences.

As it was neither a County Ball nor a Hunt ball, members of Hunts were requested to wear pink and diamond tiaras. Unfortunately some wore Balbriggan hose and the effect was incongruous. Still it was a pleasant function, affording one an excellent opportunity of observing how the well-to do mob and shoddy aristocracy of English rural districts take their pleasures. I could but ruminate with some degree of sadness over my forbears, the Speaker of the Long Parliament and the fifteen Knights of Crecy and Agincourt who claim me as their descendant, that one of their stock should be found in such unworthy company, but I whiled away the time by turning over the pages of Murray's 'Guide to Berkshire" and Thames and Cotswold's treatise on "The Origin and History of the True Berkshire Hog"

So is history made and so is the subject changed. But I shall bark back as I know you desire something of the personal equation and would learn what a gentleman does at a gathering of the kind. Well, I quietly pirouetted into the smoking-room and was about to read over my last week's letter and jot down a few notes for the guidance of John Brodrick in dealing with Tibet, when a bucolic youth of some seventeen summers waltzed up to me, exclaiming: "Say buoy, I be Mark Bodley; who be yow?" I enlightened him, whereupon he insisted on my going to cavort with his three sisters, four cousins and a maiden aunt, who, he assured me, could dance "Sir Roger" better nor any girls in the whole country-side. I would not give much for the British soldier, or sailor, or even diplomatist, who would not go out of his way a little to assist a lady in distress, and having some of the blood of old Persons in my veins, in a moment of weakness I went to the rescue of the eight-fold Andromeda. Dear me, that I should have yielded! The first sister cannoned me against every other male thing in the room; the second piloted me into everything in the way of furniture; the third, with the cousins, played Association football with me, until the aunt galloped me through the window over a six foot balcony and projected me kerwallop into a cucumber frame below. When I had picked out enough glass to make a new east window for the village church, I returned to the hall-room just in time to join in singing "John Peel," "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the King" simultaneously. Does it bore you to hear of it? What? It would have bored you more had you been there. So would the broken glass.

But I must make a remark on dance-suppers, which is this: "Don't go in for them." Truly, I know many a score of men in India who will agree with me. You sit down and you wait and you pay. You may get a slice of cold ham if you are very lucky, and if your star is phenomenally in the ascendant you may get a grilled bone that once had meat on and that once was grilled and even hot. But the chances are you will get nothing at all but great irritation, while those who merely subscribed to the dance are sitting out there, devouring an abundance of excellent sandwiches and not half bad hot soup which they can reach for themselves and need not trouble to wait for. And so, as Mr. Pepys would say, they to bed merry; you to bed swearing you will never again subscribe to a supper if you live to see a thousand years.

Which naturally brings me from ham to Welsh rabbit and so to the subject of the Welsh revival. There is a story current to the effect that two girls who knew no Welsh at all, having listened to a moving address on Welsh, which they could not by any possibility have understood, proceeded to burst into Welsh eloquence, fluently and on the spot. My colleague of your Ebendi Bazar contemporary says "That is either an example of the gift of tongues or a lie; I prefer to believe it to be a lie." I differ. I prefer to believe it to be the absolute truth. If the story had said they burst forth into Greek, or French, or German, or Chinese, Telegu or Choctawese, I would have hesitated to accept it. But Welsh! Do you know the origin of the Welsh language? No? Listen and I will tell you. Long years ago an ancestor of mine formed a limited liability company with the express purpose of building a tower which should eclipse that of Eiffel, the Kajabai and the Monument of London by several inches. Something went wrong with the scaffolding and it collapsed. On the leeside of the tower at the critical moment was a man going up a ladder, carrying a hodful of mortar, while another man stood, open-mouthed, down below holding the ladder. When the shock came the man with the mortar let it slip and, falling, it fell into the mouth of the man at the foot of the ladder. Forthwith he essayed to free himself of the incubus. But without avail. He forgot his mother tongue, or the lime burnt it out I don't know; but when he began to speak it was in a language that had never been heard before and the people named it Welsh, because that word was the nearest approach to the sound he emitted in his efforts to get his tongue free of the mortar. He never got over it though he smoked half a maund of tobacco a week and three hundred cigars. And this story is true.

Again I would say with Miss Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty"—"I will say!"

PRIGGUS.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

VIGOROUS JAPANESE ATTACK.

RUSSIAN GENERAL WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 30.

A despatch from General Guipenberg shows that the Japanese vigorously attacked the Russians, and that General Kondratourtch has been wounded.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says that after driving the Russians across the Hunho, the Japanese bombarded the whole line.

The Russian reply was feeble.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Demonstration in Paris.

A BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

A meeting composed of six thousand persons took place in Paris last evening for the purpose of denouncing the events taking place in Russia.

Extraordinary police precautions were taken, and as the meeting broke up a bomb was thrown and two Republican Guards wounded.

Several arrests were made.

Another bomb was found outside the residence of Prince Trubetzkoi, the Russian Attachee.

NEW LORD JUSTICE GENERAL.

Successor of Lord Kinross.

The Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, Member of the Cabinet, has been appointed Lord Justice General of Scotland with a Peerage.

The new Peer succeeds the late Lord Justice General of Scotland, Lord Kinross, whose death was announced last week.

THE BENGAL LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The annual Bengal Lawn-tennis Championship, which draws competitors from all parts of India, will take place here in the week beginning on the 27th February. Mr. Heckle, of Calcutta, is the present holder.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE PASSING OF COOPERS HILL.

It is notified that the Secretary of State will in the summer of 1905 make not less than eleven appointments of Assistant Engineers to the Public Works Department in the Government of India in addition to those made from Coopers Hill A committee including at least one eminent engineer will assist in choosing from amongst the applicants.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

NEW PRINCIPAL SELECTED.

The trustees of the Aligarh College have selected Mr. W. A. J. Archibald to fill the post of Principal of that institution in succession to Mr. Theodore Morison, who retires in March. Mr. Archibald had a distinguished career at Cambridge, where he has been acting as Secretary to the Board of Indian Civil Service studies. He is expected at Aligarh next October.

LADIES' PAPER-CHASE CUP.

The Ladies' Paper-chase Cup run here to-day over mud walls and difficult country was won after a fine race by Mrs Perkins, Mrs. Collins being a good second and Mrs Bletson third. Nine ran. There was a very large gathering to see the race.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

Lord Curzon attends the annual Asiatic Society's meeting here to-morrow.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN AGENCY CLAIM.

MADRAS, JAN. 30.

Mr. Justice Moore delivered judgment this morning, dismissing the suit brought by Messrs. McDowell and Co., Madras, as late agents in Madras of the Oriental Insurance Company.

The suit was to obtain a declaration that they were entitled to receive from the Company commissions on policies influenced by them and standing in their books after the termination of their agency.

DEPOSITION OF A MADRAS NAWAB.

The Government of Madras have temporarily deposed Nawab Syed Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Jaghirdar of Pangunpallee, in the Kurnool District, as by persistent extravagance he has involved himself deeply in debt and impoverished the administration of the jaghir.

The Nawab had persistently disregarded the advice, remonstrances and warnings of the Governor in Council, and had continued to obstruct the proposals of reform in the administration urged on him by the Government to stay his misgovernment.

The Government have temporarily removed him from the direct administration to prevent his doing further injury to the jaghir with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of India.

The Government have also assumed charge of the administration of the jaghir, and will give an allowance to the deposed jaghirdar from the revenues of the jaghir.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee 26, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN OUTBREAKS.

Britain's Strong Protest Against Libel.

FIGHTING AT WARSAW.

THE TROUBLE AT LIBAU.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Sir Charles Hardinge has again protested to the Russian Government against the re-publication at Libau of the notices posted by the Chief of Police at Moscow, and at the same time pointing out that it will seriously affect the friendly relations between the two Powers.

The disturbances at Warsaw were renewed to-day. 160 were killed and wounded in the streets.

The troops at Libau have been reinforced, as the situation there is worse.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Count Lamsdorff has informed Sir C. Hardinge that he has ordered a searching enquiry to be made at Warsaw into the attacks on the British Consul-General and pro-Consul, and the complete effacement of the objectionable placards at Moscow and Libau, and has expressed his unqualified disapproval of the Moscow Prefect's conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, the 13th, quotes the report that M. Trepoff has decided to hang Maxime Gorky and four other revolutionaries.

THE TIBET BLUE-BOOK.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

Commenting upon the Tibetan Blue-Book, the "Englishman" says the Tibetan question, already rendered difficult by the refusal of the Amban to sign the Convention, has now been hopelessly muddled by the declaration that the Home and Indian Governments have two minds with respect to one of the most important clauses of the Convention.

The "Indian Daily News" says it is difficult to see how Mr. Brodrick can hope to justify any attempt to vary the terms of the Treaty signed in Potala.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

A special cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London, the 30th instant, states:—The "Morning Post" say It is not difficult to recall a number of recent events in which the Home Government's disregard of advice from the man on the spot resulted in serious disaster to imperial interests, and asks whether the Government's policy was based on the avoidance of a quarrel with Russia or fear of what the Opposition might say.

The "Standard" refuses to say that obligations into which Lord Lansdowne entered permitted different conduct, but the transaction leaves doubt whether we are bartering India's interests in exchange for shadowy concessions elsewhere.

The "Globe" says Mr. Brodrick's high-handed and dictatorial interference was a cardinal blunder, made more mischievous by publication of the unedifying correspondence.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the Liberal Government could hardly have done more to repair the blunder committed by sending the Mission.

THE BENGAL MOTOR TRIALS.

The following are the entries for the forthcoming Motor Trials arranged by the Automobile Association of Bengal:—

16-20 h.p. Rex, Mr. Payne; 20 h.p. Thorneycroft, Messrs. Thorneycroft and Company, driven by Mr. Kennedy; 6 1-2 h.p. Humber, Mr. Goodall; 5 h.p. Baby Peugot, Mr. Hynde; 6 h.p. De Dion, Mr. Allen; 7 h.p. Oldsmobile. Continental Electric Company; 12 h.p. Darracq, Messrs. Kilburn and Company; 8 h.p. Darracq, Messrs. Kilburn and Company; two 10 and two 6 h.p. Oldsmobiles by the Continental Electric Company, the Maharajah Tikari and Mr. Warlow Harry; 12 h.p. De Dion, Mr. Inglis; 24 h.p. De Dietrich, Mr. Lord; car unnamed, Mr. Lalkaka.

Motor Cycles—3 h.p. Singer, Mr. Clark; 2 1-4 h.p. Ariel, Mr. Hendry; 3 h.p. Peugot, Mr. Aubert; and 2 1-4 h.p. Peugot, Mr. Bachmann.

THE TEA MARKET.

An "Englishman" cable from London, dated yesterday, reports the Tea market higher, except for commonest kinds, and quotes five pence for common clean whole leaf tea.

THE BURMA LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The "Englishman" hears that Sir Hugh Barnes will probably not leave Burma until the beginning of May.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

POONA, JAN. 31.

Nathasingh, a clerk in the Adjutant's office, 94th Russell's Infantry, accused for the alleged forging of a cheque, has been committed to take his trial at the Sessions.

THERE is a pleasant little anecdote of the Empress Frederick told in Mr. Andrew White's reminiscences of his diplomatic life in the current "Century." The American Ambassador had mentioned a certain pathetic picture of George III. to the King's great-grandaughter, and in talking of the long-ended bitter feeling between the United States and Great Britain he said:—"It is a remembrance of mine, now hard to realise, that I was brought up to abhor the memory of George III." At this, the brilliant Empress smiled and answered, "That was very unjust, for I was brought up to adore the memory of Washington."

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee 26, Esplanade Road Bombay

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE.

SPEECH BY H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, JAN. 27.

This morning His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar performed the ceremony of unveiling a statue of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. The statue was cast in Scotland by Mr. Rhind of Edinburg. It represents the Thakore Saheb in his academic costume, the right hand holding a roll of parchment and the left resting upon the sword. It was subscribed for by the subjects of the Gondal State to mark their loyalty and esteem.

A shamiana was pitched in the Octagon near the Grasia College and invitations were issued to the Chiefs, nobles, ladies and gentlemen who are here for the occasion of the marriage. A deputation of the Mahajans waited upon the Gaekwar at his residence to request him to unveil the statue. At 9-30 a.m. the Maharaja accompanied by Mr. R.C. Dutt, Dewan Bahadur Samarth, and two A.-D.-C.'s in waiting drove to the shamiana and was received by the Managing Committee of the Rajbhakta Sabhathe, starters of the movement.

It was a brilliant scene. Amidst much cheering H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar took his seat on a sofa and was presented with an address by the Hon. Secretary of the Sabha.

At the conclusion of the address, and before proceeding to unveil the statue, the Maharaja made a speech which produced the deepest impression on his hearers. The speech was a frank and sincere expression of the high estimation in which the Gaekwar holds the Thakore Saheb. It described the Thakore Saheb as a wise and beneficent ruler, a friend of his subjects and the finest example of a native ruler.

After having expressed his gratitude to the Thakore Saheb for inviting him to the wedding of Kumar Shri Bhojaraj, the Maharaja congratulated the couple on their marriage and wished them a long and happy married life. He humorously remarked that it would give him great pleasure to congratulate the Thakore Saheb on his having a grandson and the marriage of that grandson. He then said that it would give him the greatest pleasure to unveil the statue. He entertained a real esteem and admiration for the qualities of head and heart which the Thakore Saheb possessed. He then enumerated the Thakore Saheb's various acts of public beneficence, such as the abolition of taxes, the great spread of education, the erection of hospitals and the vast expenditure on roads, irrigation and other works of public utility. But the enumeration failed to give a complete idea of what the Thakor Saheb was constantly thinking and doing for his subjects. Everything was due to the Thakore Saheb's personal interest and devotion to the public good. Such a man deserved to be admired, and the Maharaja was rejoiced to find that the ryots of Gondal had the good sense to appreciate his good work.

The Maharaja hoped that Kumar Shri Bhojaraj would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father when the time came and would even outstrive him. He then said that the duties of an Indian ruler, as some thought, were not light, and his office was not a bed of roses. The native Indian ruler had to work under great difficulties. The calls of civilization were manifold and pressing. He was expected to lead his people on the road to civilization. The subjects of a native ruler were not ready to assist him in his difficult duty, being ignorant of the new and changed forces working upon them. In civilized communities the ruler got great assistance from the people who were working their own evolution, while in India the ruler was called upon to think out and achieve the social and political regeneration of his people. The fight seemed to be almost single-handed, but it was to be carried out with a stout heart and a muscular arm. There were not many who were gifted enough to conduct the fight, so that when one came across the ruler of an Indian State who was doing his duty with all his heart and soul, people were bound to admire him. What native rulers stood in need of was a just appreciation of their difficulties by their subjects, and that appreciation would be solace and a comfort to them. The object of education was to make the subjects of Native States appreciate the difficulties of the rulers and offer help to them in their arduous task. It would be a great help if the subjects acted with their rulers and sympathized with them. The Maharaja then praised the Rani Saheb Nand Kunvarba, C.I., for taking a lead in the work of social reform. She was a solace to the Thakore Saheb in his sad moments and a help in his devotion to duty, and besides she was a kind and gentle wife. She was as good a mother to her people as she was to K. S. Bhojaraj, her son. The Maharaja felt pride and pleasure in asking Her Highness' permission to bring out the Thakore Saheb from purdah that morning as the Thakore Saheb had brought her out from purdah. The Maharaja then extolled the quality of the work of the Thakore Saheb. A State may be small or great, but the essential thing was the quality of the work, and he held the Thakore Saheb in his highest esteem and looked upon him as one of the mightiest and noblest rulers of India. The Maharaja asked Kumar Shri Bhojaraj and the subjects of the Thakore Saheb to think of the good qualities, the merits and the patriotism of Thakore Saheb Shri Bhagvat Sinhi whenever they passed by the statue.

At the conclusion of the speech the Maharaja approached the statue, touched a knot and set the veil flying away from it. There was great cheering as the statue stood unveiled. After the distribution of pan gulab, the assemblage dispersed.

At 10-30 a.m. there was a breakfast to the Maharaja at the Hazur bungalow and at its conclusion "poshak" was presented to the Maharaja Saheb by the Thakore Saheb.

At 1-30 p.m. the Maharaja was driven to the railway station in a carriage and four and escorted by the Gondal Hazur body-guard. The Maharaja after shaking hands wit the Thakore Saheb and K. S. Bhojarajji entered the special train with Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., and Dewan Bahadur M. V. Samarth. The special steamed forth amidst the booming of guns and the strains of the Gondal State band.

In the evening "poshaks" from the different States were received by the Thakore Saheb in the Navlakha palace.

JAN. 28.

To-day the Chiefs and the various deputations were given "poshaks" and presents by the Thakore Saheb, and they will leave Gondal to-morrow. Many things yet remain to be done in connection with the marriage. Presents will have to be given to the several hundred Bhats, Charans, Bhands and others.

The members of the Gondal Municipality and the Sir Bhagavat Sinhji Library are going to present congratulatory addresses to the Kumar Saheb Bhojarai.

A SECUNDERABAD SENSATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 31.

Major Ivers, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, has directed Rao Bahadur B. K. Joshi, a Magistrate of the first class, to enquire into a case of an old offender of Calcutta, named Bankoo Behary Bose, Bankoo, who is charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating, and has, it is alleged, been successfully harboured in various places in the Nizam's Territory for about ten years by his relations and friends.

Mr. Robert Galloway, Superintendent of the Secunderabad Police, has just completed his enquiries regarding those that harboured Bankoo Behary Bose. Some of them being in the Nizam's limits have to be extradited under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, the accused harbourers all being British subjects. The first hearing is on Thursday, the 2nd proximo. Among the witnesses are Drs. Aghornath, Naidu and Rustomji, Babus Chuckerbutty, Ghokal, Kramanik and Nandlall.

The case has created a great sensation.

Mr. Robert Galloway represents the Crown.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will kindly permit, I would like to place before the public and those in authority the following points for consideration concerning the Judicial Department, as the recent correspondence initiated on the subject seems to afford a convenient opportunity for the same. It is an indisputable fact that the Indian Civil Service has given to us in the past a number of good judges and jurists. The High Court Law reports, a number of text-books on different departments of Indian Law and of valuable commentaries on Indian Acts bear testimony to the service rendered to India by civilian jurists. It cannot at the same time be denied that the opportunities for legal education and training in India and England enjoyed by Indians are producing among them an ever-increasing number of good lawyers and judges, who could do justice to any post in the judicial line which may be in the gift of the Indian Government. It is also true that the civilians as such do not possess opportunities for legal education like those enjoyed by the Indian Law graduates. Practice in law courts they have none. They begin their judicial life as travelling magistrates, and later on become stationary Sessions or District Judges without any previous personal experience of the practice of Civil and Criminal Courts, except what they have acquired by working as judges. This state of things is far from satisfactory. What we want is a judiciary manned with well educated lawyers who have had previous experience of the practice of law, with the civilian element predominating in it. With a view to achieve this end we have dispassionately to see what changes would be effected in the present system. Real well-wishers of India, native or European, should avoid strong language like that of "J. Z. D." in discussing such topics. Evils may be pointed out and reforms suggested, but nothing is proved by calling Sir Henry Cotton a prattler, or by charging classes of people with selfish motives. I will submit my observations in compartments at intervals for the sake of convenience of publication. I will now deal with the Magistracy and hereafter with the higher Judiciary and other matters.—Yours, &c.

VERITAS VINCIT?

INEXPERIENCED AND ITINERANT MAGISTRATES.

Civil Servants begin to know Indians and their ways and learn to sympathise with them according to individual temperaments by working for some time in the Revenue line and passing some years in their midst. From this point of view it is desirable that our future Judges should, for some time, work in the Revenue Department.

The crying evils of the present system are (a) Magistrates without experience and (b) Travelling Magistrates.

(a) Inexperienced Magistrates.—The practice of Government now is to appoint as Magistrates Awal Karkuns Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors on their passing the departmental examinations.

(1) Awal Karkuns.—These are generally appointed as third class Magistrates. They have, before they are appointed as Magistrates, opportunities of learning criminal work in the Taluka Office under the Mamlatdar. They have, moreover, the advantage of knowing the people on whom they sit as Judges. The real evil in the case of these Magistrates is that their pay is very low, being about Rs. 50 a month, and they are not always above temptation. It is not possible for Government at present to dispense with such Magistrates. It would be desirable that before persons are appointed as third class Magistrates, they should be made for some time to work as Sheristedars to Magistrates of the First Class in the District in order that they may learn the practical side of the work before themselves sitting as Magistrates. Their departmental superiors also have to keep a strict eye over their work, and see that they do not swerve from their duty.

(2) Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors.—As Magistrates among these officers rise from the ranks of the Awal Karkuns generally, they do not call for separate notice.

(3) Civilian Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the Provincial Civil Service Rules.—These are generally very young officers, to most of whom the people and their languages are new. They have not the advantage of the opinion of local juries. In the case of such officers I would suggest that they may be required, before they are appointed as Magistrates to attend for a period of some months, say from 3 to 6 months, the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates They could be accommodated with seats on the Judge's platform during the period of their attendance. They might also be required to attend one or two Criminal Sessions of the High Court. It might be said that they could as well learn work under the District Officers. But the District Officers do not always work as Magistrates. The Courts in the Presidency towns answer the purpose best There young Civilians will learn criminal work as also the etiquette of the bench and proper behaviour towards the bar far better than they can in the mofussil

(b) Travelling Magistrates.—All officers of the Revenue Department who are Magistrates have travelling duties to do during the greater part of the year, except Awal Karkuns and Huzur Deputy Collectors. These travelling officers are principally the Mamlatdars, the Deputy Collectors, the Assistant Collector, and the Collectors.

The arguments ordinarily adduced in favour of the separation of judicial from the executive duties have fixed public attention on the minor and less intolerable evil of the present system.

Criminal justice administered in the districts by the executive officers has fallen into disfavour, not so much because they import executive tendencies into judicial work, as because they work as Magistrates while engaged on tours through talukas or districts.

The Criminal Procedure Code makes provision for the transfer of cases to other Courts if the accused for sufficient reason apprehends miscarriage of justice It is also not to be expected that the Government will, even if the advantages may be apparent, disturb vested interests and substitute a new Magistracy, in place of what we may designate as the executive Magistracy now prevailing in India.

In these circumstances one may be content to point out the most intolerable features of the present system and to suggest a remedy

Persons living in the Presidency Towns cannot well conceive what grievances accused suffer while undergoing trials before travelling Magistrates.

(i) Accused in custody or on bail have to travel about from village to village following the heels of the Magistrates. It is a painful thing to be paraded about as an accused from place to place. When it is borne in mind that a large number of persons so tried are let off, it will not be difficult to perceive how scandalous it is that innocent men should be moved about from village to village in the wake of travelling Magistrates.

(ii) The witnesses for the prosecution and the defence have also a great expense either to the public or to the parties, to be taken from place to place for purposes of examination in the moving Courts of these Magistraces.

(iii) Worst of all is the fact that the accused before travelling Magistrates cannot get at moderate cost Vakils to give them legal advice or to defend their persons. If they happen to be poor they have to go without such advice and defence and to depend on the mercy of the Magistrates or on the advice of pettifoggers attending on the Magistrates' camp.

If the accused be men of means or persons who could command some credit they have to engage Vakils at once to a Subordinate Judge's Court or a District Court and take them about at great expense. When a Vakil has to sacrifice his days for a single case, going from stage to stage behind an itinerant Magistrate it is natural he should charge heavily for the service. If, on the other hand, the case happens to be heard at any taluka town a Vakil could be engaged for reasonable fees In many instances ignorant ryots are driven into the hands of sowkars when they get embroiled in a criminal case tried by a travelling Magistrate. Cases of heavy indebtedness, in consequence of waste of money on such criminal cases are commonly in evidence in Civil Courts. Not infrequently a single trial before a travelling Magistrate for the simple offance of criminal trespass into a neighbouring land swallows up more money than a civil suit fought in all its stages up to the High Court.

As stated already, residents of Presidency towns cannot well realize the difficulties that beset persons placed in this painful predicament. One wishing adequately to realize their grievances has to watch a typical case of the kind from the beginning to the end, and at the close of it to cast an account of the unnecessary humiliation they worry the difficulties and the expensiveness of being tried by these travelling Magistrates.

The British conscience would have been ere long awakened to the enormity of this evil, if only a few of their fellow-countrymen should have happened to experience in their persons the bitter fruits of this system.

Having described the evils, I will proceed to suggest the remedies. They are.—

(a) Government should see their way to issued orders strictly prohibiting Mamlatdars, Deputy and Assistant Collectors and Collectors from trying any cases or appeals as Magistrates of any class, or as Sub-Divisional or District Magistrates while engaged in touring.

(b) They should try criminal cases or appeals while at their head-quarters.

(c) While on tour they may try, at any taluka-town or other town where a subordinate Judge's Court may be situated, such cases or appeals as relate to that taluka only, and no others.

(d) They may also, on the special application of the accused in any case, the prosecutor consenting, try his case or appeal at any place while on tour, should it suit the convenience of the touring officer.

The adoption of these rules will have the effect of cutting at the root of the more intolerable evil of the prevailing practices of judicial powers being vested in executive officers while maintaining intact their influence over the public as Magistrates and their power of supervision and check as Sub-Divisional and District Magistrates.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appears in your issue of this morning can deceive none of those who followed the Motor Trials with any interest. Five of the eight signatories to the letter drove cars to which prizes were awarded, and naturally they can hold no other opinion than that the awards were absolutely just. The sixth signatory is the Honorary Secretary, who, so far as an outsider can judge, appears to have been the Committee. The other two names appended to the letter are those of Bombay competitors, whose opinions must stand against those of the great majority.

It should also be pointed out that of the five prize winners who sign the letter one figured in the guide book as a member of the sub-committee of the Trials in conjunction with the Hon. Secretary, and another is an employee of the firm of which the Hon. Secretary is one of the heads. This leaves us three prize winners, and of these the owner of the District is more interested than anybody else in expressing readiness to accept the verdict of the authority appointed. People who get verdicts in their favour do not appeal against the wisdom of the court or against its interpretation of the law. I do not think that anybody has yet questioned the impartiality or the good faith of the judges. But the wisdom of their appointment and the soundness of their decision in the most important matter must continue to be disputed. For these the Committee of the Motor Union who appointed the judges must be held responsible, and so far that body has preferred to lie low.

I think I have shown that of the eight signatories to the letter published to-day, four are too closely interested in what may be called the official view to be regarded as impartial. Against the evidence of the other four gentlemen we have to put the testimony of the majority of the competitors. They could not hope to be included in the prize list, but they were so astounded by the decision of most importance that they had no hesitation in signing the protest. They are supported, I think, by the great majority, if not by the entire body, of observers.—Yours, &c.,

LOOKER-ON.

January 31.

INDIANS AND APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At congresses and elsewhere the cry of the educated Indians have been that they are shut out from many Government posts, and that more natives should be employed. The demand has all the appearance of unselfishness and apparently it appeals to justice. Attention should be paid to concrete facts and a difference must be made between the platform language and the behaviour of the natives when placed at the head of public departments Once they are in power they set their hearts on filling the offices with their own kith and kin, whereas members of other communities are studiously kept out. Not only this, members of other communities are ill-treated and oppressed and their promotions are stopped under one plea or another. The demand for the employment of more natives means the filling in of offices with two or three castes only, and thus it will be seen that good [illegible] mostly serve a purpose.

The fact that natives prefer to serve under a European proves that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark, and I submit that if natives are to be employed as heads of departments, time for such a state has not yet come. They are not broad-minded and considerate to their inferiors as Europeans, who may speak a hard word or get soon into temper, but are really good at heart as a rule.

Were Government to yield to the clamours of the Indian orators, they would favour only certain communities. On the other hand, they would cause widespread dissatisfaction in the great body of the Indian people. What I would suggest is that state patronage should be equitably distributed. Native officers care for class interests, though they talk the language of philanthropists.

I beg to state that education has increased, and that Government can well secure loyal and efficient servants from all classes of the Indian people. This being so, it is to be hoped that hereafter the claims of the communities who have no adequate representation in the Government employ at present will be duly taken into consideration.—Yours, &c.

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question about the Pleaders' profession in the Bombay Presidency having become glutted is being well ventilated in your columns. It reminds me of the anecdote related of Peter the Great, the founder of the city of St Petersburg—why 'Saint' by the by?—(was the monarch ever canonized?) Peter the Great happened one day to be at Westminster Hall during term time and seeing a large number of people swarming about the Courts of Law asked one of them who all those busy people were and what they were about. Learning that they were lawyers—"Lawyers!" exclaimed he, with great vivacity, "why, I have but only four in my whole kingdom, and Intend hanging two of them as soon as I return home!" Who knows how many lawyers have gone that way since in that kingdom of the great Tsar. This month no less than one hundred of them have been banished into exile by Nicholas II. It is no doubt an advantage to have lawyers as citizens—they are to the constitution as blood is to the human body, but what man would have a plethora of blood in him with the constant fear of apoplexy haunting him! The lancet or the leech is for such. Too much of a good thing is not always desirable. Mr Ghamat means well. There are other aspects to his proposal for handicapping the Pleaders.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Bandra January 31.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were present Major-General Creagh, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wachha, Mr. S. G. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Peters, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

SET BACK ON MUNICIPAL ROADS.

The Board resumed consideration with reference to Trustees' resolution dated the 24th January last of Memo. by Chairman on the question of appropriation for the purpose of set back on Municipal Roads of land acquired by the Trust in connection with Scheme II, and proposing that if the Board accepted its views in the matter a reply as drafted might be sent to the Municipal Executive Engineer.

It was resolved that the Municipal Executive Engineer be informed that the set back in the Lohar Chawl Street had already been handed over to the Municipality, and that in the matter of the set back at Girgaum Road without going into the legal aspect of the case the Board proposed to have set back on all cross roads included within the limits of their scheme.

The Board then adjourned.

EGYPT and Abyssinia import great quantities of English sewing-needles and what are described in a foreign Consular report as "elegant" darning-needles. The African buyer is not attracted by these useful weapons unless they are enclosed in equally elegant cases, the fine make-up of which is entirely out of proportion to the value of the needles.

SPORT IN ENGLA

From the Football Grounds.

THE LEAGUE COMPETITION.

UNIVERSITY AQUATICS.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

THE Stoke team on Saturday well maintained their high reputation at Manchester. They presented a defence that the City forwards found quite impenetrable, and, if not so dashing as the City five, their own forward made many movements that were admirable for neat timely passing and clever dribbling. The ground was so heavy and treacherous that it would have been unreasonable to expect brilliant football from either side. A very good standard of excellence was reached considering the conditions, and the match was intensely interesting as a struggle. Stoke, it was agreed, had rather hard lines to lose, as they did. After a goalless hour and a quarter a stupid mistake by their left back, Hartshorne, gave Meredith his chance of scoring a penalty goal, and, as usual, he did not fail to make good use of it. This goal proved the last as well as the first of the match. Dorsett, who was the player fouled, had certainly a chance of scoring when Hartshorne broke the law, but there was a much greater likelihood he would fail than succeed. He had played but a poor game hitherto and he would have had to shoot from a sideling position while running at full speed and closely pursued at a goal which was guarded by a man who was in superlatively fine defending form.

Supporters of the Woolwich Arsenal team sustained a severe blow on Saturday, when their champion had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Preston North End by three goals to nil. On their respective performances throughout the season one had every reason to expect a close struggle, with the honours resting perhaps with the Plumstead men. It may be that the heavy ground—indeed, the enclosure at Preston was almost a quagmire—had the effect of spoiling the play of the visitors, but, whatever the cause, the Woolwich team were outplayed and thoroughly beaten by a better side on the day's play than themselves. It is quite a long time since a game between these clubs has ended in a victory for one or the other. At the beginning of the season they played a pointless draw at Plumstead, while last season, when fighting for honours in the Second Division, both games between the sides were left drawn without a goal being scored. Although the defeat of the London team comes as an unpleasant surprise to followers of the game in the South, one cannot help feeling pleased at the improved form shown by the North Enders. They opened the season well, but then fell away, and to all appearances, were in a class too good for them. But their play on Saturday—and, considering the conditions, it was very satisfactory—should give the Preston club's supporters every confidence in their champions.

The long list of Manchester United victories has at last been broken. There have been fourteen, and instead of a fifteenth at Bristol the home side just managed to send their visitors away with no more than a single point. But to get a single point at Bristol is no mean success. United's performance is really better than it seems. The team fought on Saturday without two of its cleverest players Hayes at full back and Allan forward, and for the greater part of the time with only ten men. First Roberts, no doubt the greatest player of the whole 22, had to retire, and then Peddie the greatest forward. Bristol thus had a glorious chance of gaining the fame of a victory over a team that has been pronounced invincible, and they tried their hardest to use it. But all their fierce attacks were beaten back. Probably if Hayes had been playing they would not have got the one goal which gave them a draw for it was only through a mistake by Hayes's substitute that they succeeded. Still Bristol as the play had gone would not have deserved their fate if they had lost. They are a strong, clever team, quite up to First Division standard and they showed it by their play on Saturday. They were far from being out-matched.

Bury achieved a notable triumph in defeating Notts Forest by a margin of four goals. Fear of the Second Division has now almost left the least hopeful supporter. All through the game Bury were the masters, and they scored irresistibly with two goals in a few minutes. We shall yet see a balance of goals on the right side. There is now only a deficiency of five. Fortunately for Notts Forest who have come to such a perilous plight Middlesbrough lost on Saturday, so there are still two teams below them whom they need not despair to win to the race. There is by the way talk in Nottingham now of an amalgamation of the two local clubs.

The following table indicates the position of the clubs in the First Division of the League up to date:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
Newcastle United	20	14	4	2	40	16	30
Sheffield United	23	14	6	2	44	33	30
Sunderland	23	12	6	4	41	29	28
Everton	21	12	6	3	40	23	27
Small Heath	20	11	7	3	34	22	25
Aston Villa	22	11	8	3	29	28	25
Manchester City	22	10	8	4	39	23	24
Sheffield Wednesday	21	10	8	3	42	34	23
Preston North End	22	8	8	6	28	28	22
Woolwich Arsenal	21	8	8	5	22	25	21
Derby County	23	8	10	5	27	37	21
Blackburn Rovers	21	8	10	3	32	30	19
Bury	21	7	11	3	36	41	17
Wolverhampton W.	22	7	11	3	31	45	17
Notts Forest	23	6	14	3	25	41	15
Stoke	20	6	13	1	19	42	13
Middlesbrough	20	3	11	6	17	35	12
Notts County	20	3	12	5	19	42	11

This season's Rugby Union international trial matches have proved unfortunate in their failures both as games and as trials of the coming pending matches of 1903-4 were in their respective signal successes. For the failure of North v South to produce a good and informative game there were extenuating circumstances. Defections from both sides destroyed their representative character, while the state of the Devonport ground and the conditions generally were not in favour of high-class football. But these or similar excuses cannot be urged in extenuation of the very poor display of football in Saturday's trial between Kent and the Rest of England at Blackheath. The ground was in excellent condition, there was no wind to interfere with play, and the three changes in the Rest side cannot be said to have appreciably affected for the worse its prospective strength as a working combination. Indeed on paper the Rest looked strong enough to represent England. No fewer than five of the backs and four of the forwards were "old internationals" Whether one regarded Kent as the county champions or merely as a Blackheath side specially strengthened for the occasion by the inclusion of Hearson and Jones one was justified in describing them as a team of separate efficiency as a combination. With two such "knights opposite" engaged really good games of attractive all the best phases of the pastime was a reasonable expectation. As a matter of fact the play was of the poorest possible description, and through the concluding fifteen minutes saw a most woeful improvement the standard attained was never high. The play was of such poor general quality that enthusiasm was confined to the supporters of the county team, and these were hardly to be related as the victory of Kent thus they forgot the broader issues of the match as a trial.

The second "international" match under the Northern Union ended [illegible] for the "England" team, although there were some misgivings amongst the pro's it was at half time the favourites were in arrear to the extent of eleven points. Thereafter and, however, the England fifteen had matters pretty much their own way and simply toyed with opponents who had spent themselves in the first part of the game. Leytham, who owed his presence in the team to the breakdown of Fish, was the principal wrecker of the other nationalities." The ex-Lancastrian has done many smart things in his short career as a first class player, but he has never excelled his performance in this match. The four tries which he scored were the outcome of

splendid individual work. With the notable exception of Wilson, however, all the England backs played well.

Final practice for the Inter-University Boat Race which opens the 1905 season, commences within the next day or so. The contest has been provisionally fixed for either March 25 or April 1. Both Oxford and Cambridge are richer in material than for some seasons past. Presidents Graham and Sanger hope to get crews afloat by the end of the week. Mr. Fletcher will take charge of the Oxonians and Mr. F. J. Escombe of the Cantabs once again, while Sims and Sons, of Putney, have been commissioned by both clubs to build new boats for the race. As usual, strict training will commence on Ash Wednesday (March 8), and both crews will again practice for ten days or so on the Upper Thames before migrating to Putney. The news that, among other foreign crews, the Vesper B. C., of Philadelphia, will be represented at Henley this year has given the liveliest satisfaction. There is not much doubt of their entry being accepted, especially as their nomination will be sent through the Schuylkill Navy (the Governing Rowing Board of Philadelphia) and be fathered by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America. The Vesper B. C. credentials, are sound in other ways, as both in 1900, at Paris, and last year, at St. Louis, their crews carried off the Olympic Games eight-oared events. For the rest, its members consist of pure amateurs, according to the English A.R.A. definition. They hope to leave for England about June 1, in order to become thoroughly acclimatised, which is sound policy. Hearty congratulations are being vouchsafed to Mr. C. W. Kent, the famous Oxford, Leander, and Molesey oarsman and stroke, upon his forthcoming marriage. He will lead Miss Gladys Weblyn to the altar on the 18th prox. Mr. Kent's aquatic career is now a matter of history, and he is recognised as one of the finest strokes ever seen on the river, especially over the Henley course. Who will ever forget his "lightning spurts" for Brasenose College Leander, and Mooseley on many occasions; Oxford in particular, is proud of him, for he learned all his rowing on the Isis. Indeed, he is an example of how, first-class ability will force itself to the front without any adventitious aid. For many years Mr. Kent has been hon. secretary of the Moseley Regatta, and we understand his many "wetbob" admirers will take opportunity by the hand to show their appreciation of his labours of love in the usual way. Never will testimonial have been more richly deserved.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 4th February.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., Monday, 30th January, 1905.

"The February Plate." Distance—1 mile.

Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant,
Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell (aged);
Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Kingston (aged)
Mr T L Roberts' ch aus h Day Dream late Idler
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain (aged)
Mr Closs' b aus g Hillsborough
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
Aga S Shah's b aus h Nat Gould by Medallion-Veera
Aga L Shah's ch e m Hyacinth
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando (aged)
Mr P F Fischer's ch aus g Nevermore by Eumarrah Gondoher (aged)
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper by Beauchamp-Coral (5 years)
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e h Applause late Prestwick by Enthusiast—Meanmir (5 years)

"The Little Plate." Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr M Sahan's g a h Kusra, 13-0 3-4
Mr F Ghaswalla's g a h Ferdosa, 13-2
Mr F Ghaswalla's ch a h Farsee II, 13-2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector, 13-3
Mr W Moran's g a h Yound Gazelle, 13-2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta, 13-2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 13-1 2-4
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Aravan, 13-2 3-4
Mr A W P's g a h Random, 3-3
Mr A W P's g a h Cleverman, 13-2 3-4
Mr Messrs Goculdas's Sultana, 10-1 1-2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's g'a h Redlips, 13-2 1-2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler, 13-1 1-2
Messrs S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisseer, 13-2 1-2
Mr Frost's g a h Bahar, 13-2 1-4
Mr Frost's g a h Master Willie, 13-2 1-4

"The Consolation Plate." Distance—1 mile.

Mr Abdul Razack's g a h Young Odigan 13 3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr A D Souza's a b a h Nadir Shah (4 years)
Mr Dawood Isack's ch a h Protector, 13-3 1-4 (4 years
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood (4 years)
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid, 13-3 1-2 (aged)
Mr Colonel Kavanagh's or a h Brunny (aged)
Mr A M Amer's g a h Lachin, 14-0 (6 years)
Mr Ebrahim bin Ujeed's ch a h Galston (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 14 0 (aged)
Mr Jarovala bin Talib's ch a h Evermore, 13-1 3-4 aged)
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Young Mosuma, 13-3 1-2 (6 years)

"The Grant Road Plate." Distance—6 furlongs

Mr C A Beatty's g a h Vases, 14-0
Mr G K's g a h Dispute 13-3
Mr G K's b a h Quaddal, 13-2 1-2
Mr A R Nasrodda's b a h Sabig, 13-2 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's ch a g Dillajung 13 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton, 13 3 1-4
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 13-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13-3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Arbistan 3-3 1-2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start, 13-3 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff, 13-2 1-2
Mr Yusuf Yunasesee' b a h Yerbo 13-2 1-2
Mr Gosmun Jumal's b a h Saizar, 13-3 3-4
Mr Jaffer Mahomed Mistry's b a h Shalibosh, 13-3
Mr Artin Arsayee's g a h Little Joker, 13-1 1-2
Mr Artin A E sayie's b a h Malabar, 13-3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 14-0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 14-0
Messrs G H E Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorcel, 13-3
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 13-3 1-4
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Tezris, 13-3 1-2
Mr F M Gardas b a h Kaor Saheb 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Pitt's b a h Bandit 13-3 1-2
Mr A M Jaffer's b a h Nippon, 13-3 1-2
Mr A M Bastman's b a h Panala II, 13-2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 13-3

The Beginners Consolation Plate. Distance—1-2 mile

Mr Taha Yunis ch a h Darvish, 13-3 12
Mr Maham od Mahomed's g a h Karadw, 14-0
Mr Dawood Esack's ch a h Protector, 3-3-3-4
Mr D L K Ejeejeebhoy ch a h Chaucer 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Fateh Singh, 13-4
Mr Alevi Achman's b a h Shirgat, 13-3
Mr Toolsidas Tajpal's b a h Practical 14
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and Abdool Ganl's b a h Admiral Togo 13-3
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 13 2 1-2
Messrs Zamiel and Hanna's g a h Wareed, 13-3
Messrs Ab oola and A A Tamimie's b a h Senior 14-0
Mr Dadar Beker's g a h Ashroff 13-3 1 2
Mr Saleh Hockumchish ch a h Coger 13 3 1 2
Mr Lumsden's g a h May Duke 14-0
Mr Lumsden's g a h Akbar, 13-3
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Success, 13-3 1-2
Mr Buder bin Alwa's b a h Can't Wait, 13-3 1-4
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13-3 1-4
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zenfandel 13-4 1-2
Mr Falconer Stewart's g a h Middlethan, 13 3 3-4
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Dholpore, 1 -3 1-2
Mr Abdool Aziz Mckenzie's g a h Mckenzie's 13-3 1-2
Mr Ellia Abdool Noor's g a h Abdool Noor, 13-2 1-2
Mr Shaik Salaman's ch a h Muslim, 13-3
Mr Aziz bin Talib's ch a h Elen Hall, 14-0
Mr Abdul Gany's g a h Port Arthur, 13 2 1-4
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit, 13 3
Mr Abdoola Ahmed Nassor's b a h Trooper, 14-0
Mr Peel's b a h Sweedwell, s 13 3 1-4

"The New Midget Plate." Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Fatteh Alla Essack g a h Girjishan, 13-3
Mr D L Khinjee's ch ah Chauser, 13 2
Mr Abdool Rahiman's g a h Safierjung, 13-2 3 4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild, 13-3 3-4
Mr Zamil Jeiveser's ch e h Semah, 13-2 3-4
Mr Lumsden's g a h Little Duke, 13-2
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zenfanel, 13-1 1-2
Mr J Jacob's g a h Popper, 13-2 1-4
Mr R R Sa's br a h Thunderstorm, 3-2 1-4
Mr A S Omer's g a h Kolah 13-2
Mr Mahomed Amer's b a h Burmah, 13-3
Messrs M N S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Duxon 13-2
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h British India, 13-2 1-2
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit, 13-3
Mr Peel's ch a h Plassey, 13-1 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th January 1905.

THE WADIA HOME FOR NURSES.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY.

Last evening His Excellency Lord Lamington performed the very interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Bai Jarbai Wadia Home for Nurses at the back of the J. J. Hospital. A pretty shamiana was erected for the occasion by the officers of the Public Works Department, while a considerable part of the way leading to the site from Babcola Tank Road was decorated with venetian poles surmounted with bannerets. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were: The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. W. H. White, Surgeon General McConaghy, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. W. L. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. J. B. Chapman, Mr. H. C. John, Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Collie, Major H. Herbert, Major L. F. Childe, Major C. H. Meyer, Captain T. S. Novis, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, Mr. John Begg, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. R. W. Murphy, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Naoroji Manockji Wadia, C. I. E. Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas Dr Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhy Ibrahim and others. At half past 5 o'clock His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lamington, attended by Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp, arrived and were received by Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. N. N. Wadia and the officers of the J. J. Hospital Staff.

The evening's proceedings were opened by Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, who, on behalf of the staff of the J. J. Hospital, thanked their Excellencies for the honour done by them and then proceeded to give a brief history of the home for the nurses of the Hospital. He said in 1882 his predecessor in office expressed a desire to establish a nursing system upon the model of the great hospital of England and the continent and at his instigation the All Saints' sisters undertook the work of nursing in the J. J. Hospital. At that time they lived in a small ward on the upper floor of the hospital. At first there were only two of them viz. Sister Gertrude Anna—to whose enthusiasm and splendid powers of organisation this hospital owed a deep debt of gratitude—and Sister Anna Mary who assisted her in that work. The hospital staff increased in consequence of the efforts of these ladies and in 1886 quarters were built for them near the J. J. Hospital. In 1887 the nursing of the hospital, through the efforts of the medical officers, attracted the attention of His Excellency Lord Reay and Lady Reay, and in consequence of their interest in the hospital and also as a result of the celebration of the Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Thakore Sahib of Bhowngar gave a sum of one lakh of rupees to further the scheme. At the same time Mr. N. N. Wadia gave a donation of Rs. 15,000, which was known as the Wadia fund for nurses. The lakh of rupees given by the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar formed a separate fund and was called Lady Reay's fund for nurses. In 1890 a still further extension of the nursing system was brought about and three English nurses were obtained from England. They still had the two All Saints' Sisters and these with the assistance of some native nurses carried on the work to a certain extent. In 1891, in consequence of the extension of the system of employing young native women on the nursing establishment, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., gave a large sum of money for building a home for the native nurses and the Bhownaggree Home was now accommodating a certain number of these young ladies. In 1902 the nursing of the hospital attracted the attention of other kind benefactors of the institution and Mr. Justice Crowe and Mrs. Crowe very energetically took up the question and between them managed to collect a large sum of money which was now to be devoted for the further extension of the nursing of the J. J. Hospital. The officers and the sick of the J. J. Hospital owed a deep debt of gratitude to this gentleman and lady for the interest they took in the institution, Government at the same time with great generosity added to the funds by contributing an amount equal to that raised by charitable persons. So the formation of the funds for the nursing establishment of the hospital had now reached a very satisfactory bases. As a further result of this extension of the nursing of the hospital and in consequence of demand for an increase in the accommodation for nurses, Mr. N. N. Wadia offered on behalf of his mother, Bai Jarbai, a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the building of the Nurses' quarters. After a considerable delay caused by the question of the extension of the buildings of the hospital, it was decided to erect the Home where they now stood. Bai Jarbai's generous offer was raised to Rs. 40,000 and now with the assistance of Government, the final stage has been reached and the Home, whose foundation stone they were about to lay, would prove the means of providing the nurses of this Hospital with comfortable and healthy quarters and would enable them to carry on their great and useful work with advantage to the sick and comfort to themselves.

Mr. N. N. Wadia then requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the building.

Lord Lamington stepped down the dais and proceeded to lay the foundation stone. His Excellency laid a layer of cement on the basement with a silver trowel presented to him by Mr. Wadia and after the stone was lowered on it His Excellency declared it to be well and truly laid. The stone bore the following inscription:—The Wadia Home for Nurses. This foundation stone was laid by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., on the 31st of January 1905.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency then returned to the dais and addressed the assembly as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is not necessary for me to say very much on this occasion. We have listened to a very admirable and concise account given by Colonel Dimmock of the history of nursing as attached to the hospitals that are grouped round the site where we now are, and I think, I may say that history shows that this movement with which we are at present engaged in celebrating this afternoon has not been hastily undertaken, but is really a part of a sure and safe development of the improvement of nursing service for these hospitals. The account of the immediate circumstances that have led to this afternoon's ceremony shows in the first place that the fund raised by Mr. Justice Crowe and Mrs. Crowe and referred to in very generous terms by Colonel Dimmock could not have alone met or undertaken the work of housing the nurses whose services it was intended should be procured as a result of the working of that fund; and had it not been for that very handsome gift given by Bai Jarbai Wadia we should not, I think, have had the good fortune of meeting together this afternoon. Mr. Wadia, Bai Jarbai's son, has told us how his mother was interested in this work and how that lady has contributed a sum of Rs. 40,000 for this particular purpose. The whole undertaking, as at present planned, will cost a sum of Rs. 87,000, the Government advancing the remaining Rs. 47,000. But as Colonel Dimmock has told us, it is only intended to satisfy the immediate wants of the number of nurses that are now being trained. It has been found that even in this matter of providing this Home it is not very easy to determine how and where it should be situated. Last year I came up once or twice with the committee and other gentlemen interested in the project to try and see what would be the best site in this rather crowded compound. As you are aware three or four hospitals and the Grant Medical College are all situated in the immediate neighbourhood. As regards medical training and the supervision of the patients in the hospitals, I imagine no better or more systematic plan could be devised than has been accomplished in the various buildings that are devoted to medical research: but at the same time they are somewhat crowded and it was very difficult to determine how to place this satisfactorily in regard to the very probable necessary extension of the J. J. Hospital in particular. It was so very difficult to determine it, that I thought it well to appoint a committee to go carefully into the matter and to take the many points into consideration, and from the plans that you have placed into your hands this afternoon you will see that the various requirements have been well made by the adoption of the present situation for this new Home. It should be airy and that there should be plenty of space around for those whose avocations take so many hours of their lives in the crowded wards of the hospitals. That is a great consideration. I hope, therefore, that what has been very carefully thought out and considered would be found in future to meet and satisfy the various requirements; and my earnest hope is that this Home will prove to be a most useful centre from which radiate those missionaries of mercy and comfort, so that they will be able to bring not only into the hospitals but the homes in the Bombay city and the Presidency at large those qualities of feeling and considerate attention to the sick that play an important part in medical healing and teaching at the present time. With these words, ladies and gentlemen, I beg Mr. Wadia to convey to Bai Jarbai, his mother, the grateful thanks of the Government for her handsome gift. (Applause.) I should also like to thank those who have either served on the committee or thought out plans, or given any service in designing this Home, which, I am sure, would be a source of great benefit to the suffering humanity at large in the near future. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, seconded by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to their Excellencies, and the proceedings terminated.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE AIMS OF GOVERNMENT.

GREAT TRIUMPHS FOR PEACE.

The Prime Minister was entertained at a banquet by Scottish Unionists, at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on January 12. The company numbered about 850. Those present included not only Glasgow supporters of the Government, but also a large number of representative Unionists from other parts of Scotland. The galleries were occupied by a large assemblage of ladies. The Duke of Buccleuch presided and the company included the Earl of Cassillis, the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., Mr. C. Scott Dickson (Lord Advocate), M.P., the Earl of Dalhousie the Earl of Home, the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquess of Ailsa, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Blythswood, Lord Ruthven, Mr. Thomas Cochrane, M.P., the Marquess of Graham, and Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, M.P.

In reply to the toast of his health, Mr. Balfour began by saying that he did not propose to deal with either the Scottish ecclesiastical controversy or the fiscal question. This remark was greeted with cheers and laughter, which led the Premier to remark that he did not know whether he was to interpret such laudatory interruption as an indication that the fiscal question had begun to bore some of his audience (cries of "No"). In any case, he felt that having already spoken in Scotland on the subject, and having nothing to add or take away from what he had said in Edinburgh, he might better deal with other subjects. He would like to say a few words upon the position this country held among the nations of the world, especially in relation to that peace and quietness which was what we especially desired in order to work out the great Imperial problems with which we had to deal. At the root of that peace and quietness lay the question of the military and naval position by which alone it could be secured.

A YEAR'S RECORD.

What had the Government done in the last 12 months to carry out the first and most imperative of their obligations? They had surely done much in carrying out completely the scheme of War Office reform proposed by the Esher Commission. It was not easy for the lay mind to understand how great that performance was. A vast department like the War Office could not be reorganised by a mere touch of the wand, but it had been done with no undue friction, and he believed with complete success. The real problem of the British Army arose at the point where alone there was a possibility of conflict with a great military Empire. The problem of the British Army was the problem of the defence of Afghanistan. Not only were the changes which his colleague at the War Office was carrying out of a kind which would enable this country more effectively to intervene in any contest on the north-western frontier of India, but in India itself under the strong grasp of Lord Kitchener, there was in process of development a reorganisation of our forces which would add enormously—he had almost said would nearly double—their efficiency as a field army without any material addition to their numerical strength (cheers). These were great performances.

THE NEW GUN.

In regard to the new gun, the Government had been subjected to unjust criticism. General rearmament was not a thing to be lightly undertaken. It involved great cost, which no Continental nation had been able to bear out of current expenditure. There had been no delay that could be avoided, either in the design or construction of the new gun and he might confidently say that the whole Army would be rearmed in two years after next March and long before that we should be in advance of most of the nations of the world. The guns themselves were better than any possessed by any foreign nation. We and we alone proposed to have a field gun of so powerful a character that it was not found possible to make it of the same calibre as the horse artillery gun and most interesting would it be to see whether foreign nations would follow our example in this matter.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Critics might say, What has this Government been doing? They have abolished 130 vessels. In doing so they have made an economy. They had not weakened the fleet in the process for the mere sake of saving so many hundreds of thousands or millions a year for they had not sacrificed the strength of the force on which the very being of this country depends. The Board of Admiralty had set down the ships that a ship, however, useful for police work in time of peace was not only useless, but worse than useless in time of war if it possessed neither fighting power nor speed (cheers). It was merely a ship which existed to embarrass British admirals and to discredit the British flag (cheers). With one courageous stroke of the pen, these ships had been removed. The cost of their maintenance, the cost of their repairs were all struck off the annual estimates, and the Board of Admiralty had distributed the fighting ships of the fleet in the best strategic manner to deal with any emergency on the spot at a moment's notice (cheers), and the Admiralty had started this new principle that every one of our fighting ships which was not part of the seagoing fleets should have a nucleus crew, to consist of everything required to manage and fight a ship, excepting what might be described as unskilled maritime labour.

FIGHTING POWERS AUGMENTED.

The result of all the changes to which he had referred was that he believed the fighting power of the British Fleet during the first twenty-four hours of hostilities with a foreign Power would be augmented not once or twice, but even three-fold (cheers). He thought that a great performance, the magnitude of which had not been realised by the public, for of all the reforms since the time of Nelson this was perhaps the biggest that had yet been made (cheers). But the Government aimed at something else besides brute force to preserve the peace of the world. They had also directed their efforts to those underlying moral political and diplomatic causes, out of which has sprung so many of the contests of the past. He claimed that the triumphs of the Government in this highest region of politics were as great as, or greater, than those he had already described.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Having referred to the various treaties of arbitration entered into, Mr. Balfour said that he was the first to acknowledge that there was a limit beyond which we could not expect them to be of value. Lord Lansdowne deserved all honour for having arranged a clear demarcation of matters formerly in dispute between ourselves and France. With regard to France, we had practically settled all outstanding questions, and if only similar arrangements could be made among other European nations he believed that the chances of two Great Powers coming to blows would be almost removed, and that the dream of those who looked for universal and eternal peace, if not realised, would approach at all events very near realisation (laughter and cheers).

FAR EAST AND COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Dogger Bank affair, Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain had skirted the precipice of war. A small want of tact might have produced evils which it was difficult to measure and which would, he believed, have been a discredit to civilisation, and would have brought no good fruit either here or in the Far East.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour urged that we should take every opportunity we could to build up the machinery by which closer union with the Colonies might be produced. He hoped that soon conferences with the Colonies would be quite as essential a working part of the Empire as the House of Commons.

A BOOTLESS EFFORT.

(An Army Council memorandum discountenances the habit of young soldiers wearing tight boots for the sake of appearances.)

"Charge!" cried the captain to his men,
"On, onward to the fight!"
"Can't," said the soldier, "for my boots
Are tight,"
"What, caitiff! Daunted by the fray,
Oh craven coward born!"
"Nay," came the answer back, "I have
A corn."
"Forward!"—the trumpet sounded shrill—
"Advance the foe to meet!"
"Can't stir!" they cried, "we're tender on
Our feet."
At last there came the shout, "Retire!
We may not battle more."
"Impossible," they said, "our heels
Are sore."—"Globe."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers over, where

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

AMOUR PROPER.

The rivalry between the Chinese jugglers now performing in London, whether serious or not, is diverting, and doubtless an appreciable asset to the performers. If they are really half as anxious as they seem each to prove himself the better man it is just as well that the laws as to the duel are so strict in this country. When rival tight-rope walkers in Dublin fell out some years ago they determined to settle their differences by the aid of the dagger while walking the rope blindfolded. But this kind of encounter suggests the sort that occurred between a certain pugilistic Frenchman and a not more intrepid Englishman. They fought in a darkened room. The Englishman fired first—up the chimney—and brought down—the Frenchman, who had already taken refuge there.

THE BATTLE OF THE CLASSES.

Times have changed with a vengeance. The railway companies' long-despised third-class passengers have come at last to be recognised as the primary source of revenue, and now it is the first-class traveller who is fighting for his place in the train. When Sir James Allport, to whom the Midland owed its greatness, commenced to run third-class carriages on all his system's trains, his critics declared that the company would have been well advised had they retired him with a million sterling allowance before he effected his disastrous revolution. This was only some thirty years ago. In that same district where patrons of the first-class carriage met yesterday to protest against the threatened extinction of their privileges it was customary to shunt the trains to which 'thirds' were attached to allow 'firsts' and even fast goods to pass. Yours is only a nigger train, the miserable occupants of the humbler seats were wont to be informed. Only as a charity were the poorer classes carried at all.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The late George Francis Train claimed credit for half a dozen fortunes which as many men had made out of ideas suggested by himself—the rubber-tipped pencil, the folding steps for carriages, the lip to the ink-bottle, and so forth. There are many things for which the need is as obvious as for these. No man has yet thought of giving us for the typewriter a spool of ribbon which can be as easily substituted for the old one as a spool of films for those already exposed in a Kodak. And no one has taken the trouble to fashion a contrivance which will dispense with the necessity of changing the paper in a typewriter every few minutes. Is there in the world a really satisfactory book-holder, a music leaf-turner, an appliance for instantly coupling fire-hose, an umbrella that will do more than protect the hat, a boot of water-tight texture which fits as easily as a glove? Is there no mind which can devise for the reproduction of illustrations a paper which shall be light and durable and devoid of offensive odour? There are quite a lot of things we want, quite a number of fortunes to be had by those who can fill the bill.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

In spite of our boasted twentieth-century facilities for travel and communication it needs but little to throw our systems out of gear. Here is Brightling sea isolated by the effects of the weather. Not a train has it seen for eleven days. Its permanent road has been washed out by the floods, and the only way from the town to the outer world is to swim for it or go by lorry to a station some three or four miles away. If last year be the precedent we may expect more of this sort of thing. In the Thames valley a whole series of villages and small towns are isolated, and for days boats were the only means of transport. But greater interests are just as easily upset. It is not long since we were cut off from Scotland so far as telegraphic communication was concerned for forty-eight hours; when Ireland could be reached by only one wire; and when beyond Paris all communication with the Continent was practically suspended. And in spite of steamers every now and then we see the Islanders of the United Kingdom as completely isolated from communication with the mainland as if they were at the North Pole. And they will be until we fly.

THE SPORTING INSTINCT.

Someone has taken the trouble to cable over from the States the result of an oyster-opening competition. America is the land of freak competitions, but here in old London is a section which loves to seek its sport by unconventional paths. Your East Ender would not merely want his nominee to open, but eat so many quarts of oysters. They eat eggs by the dozen, dumplings scalding from the pot, and puddings hung upon a line and dripping with treacle. They shave against time, and cut up and dress the carcases of sheep and bullocks; trim hats and bonnets, dress ladies' hair, wheel babes in perambulators for much the same sort of prize as rewards the man who most expeditiously and in safety carries the greatest number of baskets upon his head. Upon this latter they stand until guerdon be won; they colour pipes and make birds sing; they whistle for wealth, run barrows when blindfolded, and, here and there, you shall find one willing to eat any rat which his terrier cannot kill.

THE £ S. D. OF RELIGION.

Those who are preparing the way for the forthcoming mission which Messrs. Torrey and Alexander are to conduct in London have by no means overstated prospective liabilities. Judging from the experience of Moody and Sankey, they will need all the assistance they can get. The pioneer evangelists were suspected by those not friendly towards their work and methods to be making a good thing out of their visit. At their first coming to London they attended a gathering of ministers of religion, where money matters were frankly discussed. Of the seven hundred present, nearly ten score belonged to the Church of England. A final statement of accounts was presented. They had received £23,238; their expenses had amounted to £2,838.

GENIUS IN THE PLAYGROUND.

Those hard riders who follow the lead of Lord Zetland had a disappointment because Mr. Chamberlain, when staying at Richmond, did not go forth to see them meet at Walworth Castle. Mr. Chamberlain, unlike some men of his temperment, does not ride as Gladstone did. He had a good seat and the best of hands, and had a way of mastering by a kindly firmness the most fractions of mounts. Palmerston, like Carlyle, found the horse his best doctor; while Currie, a famous physician, published an account of his being saved from consumption by exercise on horseback. Archbishop Benson was another who set great store by the health-preserving effects of equestrianism, and both Westbury and Sir Henry Burdett gave this recreation the credit of keeping them so long in life. Sydney Smith loved the saddle though he and it would seldom long keep company with Macaulay the case was similar. Visiting Windsor she was told that a saddle horse would be at his disposal. He replied that if the Queen desired him to ride, she must send an elephant with a howdah, as he could not maintain his seat with any less secure conveyance.

Consumption. Lung Troubles.

PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS.

USED IN HOSPITALS.

RECOMMENDED BY NURSES.

It is gratifying to note that every year a larger number of consumption hospitals and sanatoria use Angier's Emulsion systematically. What better proof can be given of its value? For the successful treatment of lung affections there are two main essentials—first to heal the lung tissue, and second to improve nutrition. Angier's Emulsion does both. No other remedy has such a soothing and healing effect upon the entire respiratory mucous membrane, while its effect in promoting appetite, aiding digestion and assimilation, and improving nutrition has been demonstrated beyond a question of doubt, and is an established fact of therapeutics. From the very first symptom of consumption up to the last stage of the disease no better remedy can be employed. Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal for the treatment of coughs, bronchitis and all respiratory inflammations. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs. As petroleum is not an animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

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so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using
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A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.
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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.
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HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.
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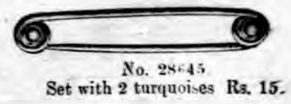
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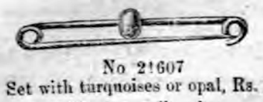
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is pointed out in the January issue of the "British Dental Journal" that "it is impossible for eight dentists to cope with the enormous amount of operative work required by the whole of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom." The writer urges the necessity of the formation of a well organised Army Dental Department, adequate in its establishment, and attractive in its conditions of permanent service, since "one of the most important lessons of the South African War was that the soldier not only 'marches on his stomach,' but 'that he also fights with his teeth.'"

It is generally agreed, both by naval and military experts, that the construction of a barrage, combined with a railway tunnel underneath, from Gravesend to Tilbury, connecting Essex with Kent and the railway systems of those counties, would be invaluable writes James Casey, in "Public Works" for January. At Woolwich is situated our greatest arsenal, for producing guns, ammunition, and the latest and up-to-date explosives, and adjoining the arsenal is the dockyard, now vacant, but formerly the place where many of our finest battleships were built. Given proper protection, Ironclads could again be built and completely equipped with the aid of the arsenal. On the opposite shore of the river is North Woolwich, with dock accommodation of no less than seventy-three acres of deep water, in which are dry docks capable of taking our largest war vessels. With the barrage erected, no submarine or other craft could possibly gain access to Woolwich or London. The close proximity of the barrage to the Tilbury and Gravesend forts on either side of the river, combined with the facilities afforded by the barrage for further fortifications, offers additional security, and the tunnel proposed under the dam will afford railway connection from our military stations on the south coast to counties north of the Thames, avoiding the congested traffic of the London railways.—

The new territorialism might turn its attention to a system of wider publication of the amounts of the unclaimed balances of deceased soldiers—by advertisement, for instance, in the columns of county papers says the "Broad Arrow." At present this information is only contained in the "London Gazette" and in the back pages of the monthly official "Army List" . . . The publication of these lists is far too meagrely disseminated in regard to those of our dead who belonged to and enlisted in the United Kingdom, but the latest lists contain the balances of soldiers who have passed away, and who belonged to Colonial corps, some of which have disappeared before the men who once belonged to them. How is the knowledge of the amounts these men have left behind them to reach their next of-kin so long as such information is shrouded in the pages of the 'London Gazette' and of the official "Army List"? And how are these publications of a limited circulation to find their way to the relations of Private Bokari Bangura of the West African Regiment, or of Sapper Wun Pak Yeong of the Hong Kong Company of Royal Engineers—for both of these appear to have left some little money behind them? It may be added however that at least one of the London weeklies, "Lloyd's News," prints these lists regularly.

The "Lancet," commenting on the appointment of Surgeon-General Alfred H. Keogh, M.D., C.B., to the post of Director-General of the Army Medical Service, says:—"We have always considered that, however necessary the possession of military rank and titles might be found to be, the Army Medical Service must in the first place be regarded as a scientific branch of the Army, that a way should always be kept open for the reward of professional merit, and that this should be counted as a more important factor in establishing a claim to promotion than was seemingly the case in days gone by. Having so long held and advocated these views, we can while sincerely sympathising with the distinguished officers who, by virtue of their rank seniority, and past services, had earned an expectant title, as it were, to the post, and whose legitimate hopes and ambitions have been disappointed, honestly and consistently congratulate Surgeon General Keogh on his appointment—an appointment which represents the adoption of a new and as we believe, sound principle in this respect. . . . It remains for the newly appointed Director General to justify, as we feel sure hat he will, the confidence that he has created, and the distinguished honour implied by his selection in the exceptional circumstances of the case to the post which he now fills. He has our best wishes for his success."

Lord Roberts certainly raised many important questions in his remarkable article in the "Nineteenth Century." What we may call the informing idea of the article is found in its repeated insistance upon the need of higher intelligence in all ranks of the Army. Officers and men must be taught to think and act for themselves; there must be the discipline of self-reliance, which is not gained in the rigid methods of the barrack-square. The responsibility thrown upon the officer is greater than at any previous time. When the fighting begins, the immediate control of the troops passes out of the hands, not only of the general in command, but of the divisional and brigade commanders and everything falls to the captains of companies and section leaders. Regimental officers are handicapped terribly by not having complete control of their men, while the men themselves feel the loss of the immediate support of their comrades. It is however upon the officer that the burden of responsibility and anxiety will fall. In him must be the initiative and courage to seize the advantages that may offer themselves, and one lesson of the present war is the great results that often follow the vigorous action of a comparatively small body of men boldly and skilfully handled. Another lesson is the greater recourse which will be necessary to night marches, and attacks, and what an immense responsibility must be thrown upon officers in these operations many of our soldiers know and everyone else can conceive.

How, then are officers to gain the qualities that are essential? It is by investing them with responsibility from the very beginning. This is the method established through-out-aries in the Navy. Look at the midshipman responsible for his cutter, or the sulfeutenant for his torpedo-boat. There are mistakes and mishaps, but the experience is gained, and the advantage is won in the end. We suppose the subadron-leader in the cavalry will say 'Let me have my squadron to myself for eight or nine months in the year under the supervision of the commanding officer, of course, and I will be content to be judged by its efficiency. Let us have a real squadron system, like the battery system of the artillery, and you will see what can be made of the cavalry." The young officer must be trusted more than he is, for it is responsibility that develops power, and nothing interests a man so much in his work as to have some control over it and nothing can make an officer so efficient as to have to teach his men. Lord Kitchener has promulgated this idea in India, and it has "caught on" as no one, where the notion of the battalion as a school with its officers as masters is perfectly sound. Nothing can be expected, however, unless some initiative is allowed to the subaltern. Each officer must no longer go in professional fear of his superiors. Initiative displayed in manœuvres must be encouraged, and not shouted down by angry superiors, even if mistakes occur. Let a high standard be maintained for entering the Army, followed by sound training well tested, and then let the young officer have opportunities of applying what he has learned. In that way alone can we produce battalion and regimental commanders and general officers possessing the high qualities demanded by the conditions of modern war.

The results of the trials of the battleship Hindustan appear to have been very satisfactory and, like her sister the Commonwealth, she succeeded in making rather more than half a knot over her contract speed in the full-power trial. The usual programme of three trials one of thirty hours' duration at one-fifth power, a second of thirty hours' duration at four-fifths power, and an eight hours' full power trial, was carried through, the mean draught of water at each trial being 26ft. 8 1-2in., 26ft. 11in., and 26ft. 9 1-2, in The designed draught was half an inch less than the last-named figure. On the first trial a mean speed of 11·8 knots was attained with engines developing 3 718 h.p. The coal consumption per i.h.p per hour was 1 94lb. The four-fifths power trial gave the following results:—Speed, 17·7 knots; i.h.p., 12,925; coal consumption, 1·76lb. per unit of power per hour. On the full-power trial a speed of 19·01 knots was obtained, the indicated horse-power being 18,521 or 521 over the designed power, and the coal consumption worked out at the very moderate figure of 1·81lb. per i.h.p per hour. Thus to obtain ·505 of a knot in excess of the contract speed the engines had only to develope 2·9 per cent. excess power, a result which is eminently satisfactory. There remains the "New Zealand," which is in a forward state at Portsmouth, and the three vessels of the 1903-04 programme, of which the Britannia has been launched, to complete the groups of King Edwards. The name ship of the class, which will be flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, will proceed on a short experimental cruise before taking up her duties with that force. It is understood that all the vessels of this class are to be fitted to burn oil fuel.

The Washington correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs:—I am in a position to state that Mr. Roosevelt will certainly not allow his arbitration proposals to be wrecked by amendments, but will withdraw the treaties rather than allow enemies to make sport of his programme. Mr. Roosevelt has no wish to make a show on paper. He wants effective treaties or none at all, and he will support any progress towards substituting quasi-litigation for war. Otherwise he prefers existing conditions.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

KAISER CRITICISED.

INDISCREET PORT ARTHUR AWARDS.

BALTIC FLEET'S VOYAGE.

BERLIN, JANUARY 11.

While the newspapers mostly refrain from commenting on the German Emperor's action in conferring the Ordre pour le Merite upon General Stoessel and General Nogi, what comment there is is disposed to be adverse.

The "Vorwarts" says that the Emperor's remark in his telegram to the Tsar on the occasion of the sinking of the battleship Petropaviovsk that "Russia's sorrow is Germany's sorrow," is now expanded into meaning "Japan's joy is Germany's joy."

Other papers, like the "Tageblatt," point out that by his action, the Emperor has placed the military authorities at St. Petersburg in an awkward position, as they have to try General Stoessel by court-martial, apart from the fact that it is usual to allow the sovereigns of the countries concerned to be the first to show recognition of the merits of their subjects.

BALTIC FLEET.

ROJDESTVENSKY DECLINES TO RETURN HOME.

The "Petit Parisien" states that the day following the fall of Port Arthur an order was sent through M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, recalling the Russian squadron in Madagascar waters Admiral Rojdestvensky replied through General Gallieni, Governor of Madagascar, and M. Bombard French Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He said the return of the squadron would have a bad effect for Russia. He preferred to continue the voyage.

On receipt of this despatch the Tsar decided to refer the question to the Council of the Admiralty.

The officials at the Admiralty, it is added refuse to believe the reported appearance of Japanese cruisers near Madagascar. The only enemy's ships in those latitudes, they declare, are auxiliary cruisers from which Rojdestvensky has nothing to fear.

Meanwhile the preparations of the reinforcing squadron are being actively pushed forward.

According to the correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at St. Petersburg, a telegram was sent to Admiral Rojdestvensky asking him if he wished to wait for the third squadron in the Indian Ocean or proceed on his way. In the latter case the third squadron would join him at a point determined upon.

The Russian cruisers Oleg, Izumrud, Rion, Dnieper, and three torpedo-boat destroyers have arrived at Suez safely. All seven vessels are now lying at anchor in the roads.

A considerable amount of champagne (says the "Mail s" Port Louis, Mauritius, correspondent was shipped at Jibutil, and at Tamatave a large quantity of cases of sauterne and beer was taken on board.

The Kostroma a steamer of the volunteer fleet will be converted into a hospital ship to accompany the third Pacific squadron. It will fly the Russian war flag and the Red Cross flag. The Japanese Government has been notified through the French Legation in Tokio.

KUROPATKIN'S RECALL DEMANDED.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—Everyone here criticises the inaction of General Kuropatkin during the winter a period which ought to have been favourable to the Russians. The later reports from the Commander-in-Chief to the Tsar are far from satisfactory, and conclude with requests for considerable reinforcements. Kuropatkin declares that the Japanese positions are exceedingly strong. His recall is spoken of and a successor has already been suggested in the person of General Sukhomlinoff, a pupil and friend of General Dragomiroff, whom he has followed throughout his career and whom he replaced at the head of the military district of Kief.

FROM PORT ARTHUR TO THE SHAHO.

THE UNCHAINING OF NOGI.

The Government of the Mikado while exhibiting a spirit of the highest generosity towards its beaten foes is displaying a good deal of business-like resolution as well and it is morally certain that the release of their forces in the Kwangtung peninsula will initiate a new era of activity on the Shaho. Kuropatkin has evidenced his weakness and lack of confidence in failing to attack his enemy while Stoessel was continuing his diversion at Port Arthur. His chances are now infinitely reduced by the unchaining of General Nogi so that unless once more urged on by the desperate gamblers of St. Petersburg he is not likely to make the first move.

That Oyama will not now delay long is tolerably certain, for in April the great spring melting begins when the whole country breaks up into bog, closely followed, after a short period of backing, by the heavy rains of July. The most interesting consideration, therefore, in any event, whether Kuropatkin is forced to a fresh southward effort before Oyama opens the ball, is the probable direction of the Japanese blow. The fronts of the two armies are heavily protected so that we must look to the flanks for the solution of the present situation.

The great danger for the Russian army is a Japanese success upon its right bank, which would endanger its means of escape. It is to the west of this that a considerable force under General Prince Fushima has long been posted in readiness to break in upon the Russian line of communications and retreat, and it is more than probable that the heavy reinforcement of this body into an effective striking force will form a salient feature of Oyama's next movement.

Kuropatkin cannot remain where he is much longer. His enemy's strength in every respect is growing much faster than his, and he must either stake all on a desperate effort to achieve a victory, or make good his retreat to Harbin or Tieling. This would undoubtedly be his wisest course, but it would seem as though the same unwillingness to make such an acknowledgment of impotence were operating alike to prevent the recall of Rojdestvensky and the escape of Kuropatkin from the increasing perils of his position.—St. James's.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Istria Captain D. Dobovich, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Trieste reports having experienced strong N. N. W. and N. winds with high sea. The steamer Bome, Captain W. J. De N. Guy, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Rangoon, met with from Marmugoa fresh to moderate N. N. Westerly gale and high sea moderating towards Kumbori Island. The steamer Heighington, Captain P. N. Tofs, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta had strong breeze and high sea on Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the United Provinces and at Sirsa, Lahore, Neemuch Saugor and Jubalpore, and has changed irregularly and by shall amount elsewhere. The barometer is in defect of normal over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 21° and generally in excess to its north.

Winds are very varible in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 5° to 21° Indefect of nopmal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 20° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Ahmedabad and Bellary.

Rain.—Nil.

Weathit is unusually cool for this time of year in all districts except in the Madaas Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Winds along the west Coast will slacken in force but will blow moderate to fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th January 1905.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·975
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	65·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	51·5
Dew Point	41·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·448
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	74·6
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	59·2
General Direction of Wind	N. NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	451

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

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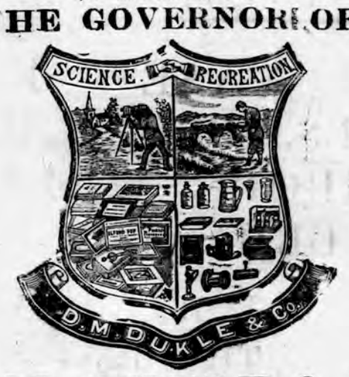

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay still and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reapers,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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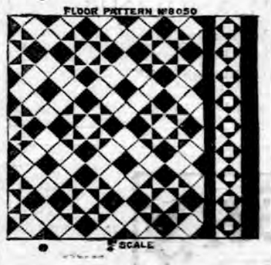

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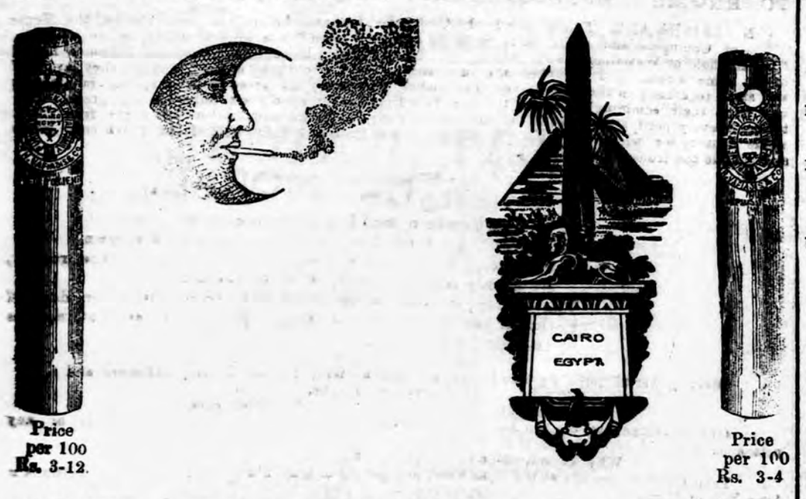

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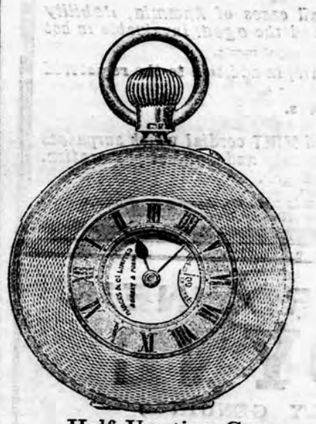

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